THE LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

هكذا من الأصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 17-9 (62-48). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 17-2 (62-46). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 15-5 (59-41). Tomorrow cool becoming warmer. Yesterday's temp. 14-6 (57-43). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 23-2 (73-46). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 21-10 (70-50). Yesterday's temp. 15-7 (59-44).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon £1.20
Belgium ..... 28 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 30 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 16 P. | Netherlands... 1.50 Fior.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 90 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 2 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P. | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 18 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£.6
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 20 Cts
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D

No. 29,009 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1976 Established 1887



United Press International.

ROYAL WELCOME—Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel riding in state carriage from London's Victoria Station yesterday as he began a state visit. Demonstrators threw a tomato, shouted anti-Geisel taunts and displayed a banner saying "No Welcome for Brazil's Dictator." Reuters reported that the Queen patted his arm reassuringly; three demonstrators were arrested.

Kissinger Calls Blocs Trade Risk

Asks Cooperation In Economic Area

NAIROBI, May 4 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today warned nations that they must not form "economic power blocs" but must establish a new era of economic cooperation in which existing institutions would be radically overhauled.

"Attempts to wield bloc economic power will disrupt the entire system and will ultimately rebound to everyone's detriment," Mr. Kissinger warned during a lunch at which he was the host to representatives from some of the world's poorest nations.

He said, "A second generation of economic cooperation must now begin in which we must adapt our institutions to fundamentally different economic conditions."

Mr. Kissinger, who returned from a 24-hour tour of east African wild-game areas, began three days of talks with delegates attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development here. In a major policy speech Thursday, he will outline Washington's stand on solving the world's economic problems.

Bridging the Gap

The United States and developing nations remain at odds on how to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries, but Mr. Kissinger said priority must be given to the impoverished nations.

"The purpose of the Unctad conference is to speed economic progress, but especially progress of the developing nations," the secretary said.

Meanwhile, radical Arab states launched a bid to oust South Africa and Israel and to seat a Palestinian delegation at the UN conference here. Western delegation sources said today.

Western sources said a group of radical Arab states, which they did not name, has drawn up a resolution to expel South Africa and Israel and seat the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Group of 77

The resolution has been circulated among the so-called Group of 77, which actually includes 110 Third World countries.

"The resolution does not have the endorsement of the Group of 77 and it appears doubtful they will endorse it," a source said.

Mr. Kissinger said during the lunch that he had not heard about the resolution.

"I'm in favor of participation of all members of the United Nations," he said. "If there is such a move, we would oppose it."

Soviet Denial on Ghana

MOSCOW, May 4 (UPI).—The Soviet Union denied yesterday it had been involved in the cancellation of Mr. Kissinger's visit to Ghana.

Accra gave the health of the head of state, Col. Ignatius Acheampong, as the reason for calling off the visit. But U.S. State Department officials said that student demonstrations provoked by Soviet officials had created security concerns and caused the cancellation.

The government newspaper Izvestia called the U.S. reports "absurd inventions."



Associated Press.

Police, firemen and rescue workers digging through wreckage of Netherlands train crash.

24 Are Killed in Head-On Train Crash Near Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, May 4 (AP).—Dutch officials tonight counted 24 dead and five seriously injured in a head-on collision between a local commuter train and the international Rhine Express.

The two trains collided in the morning rush hour at suburban Schiedam, west of Rotterdam. A spokesman for the Dutch railroad system said all the fatalities occurred aboard the commuter train, whose front coach was telescoped by the Innsbruck-bound express.

Rescue workers brought out what were believed to be the last bodies in early evening. A start was made on clearing the wreckage and reopening the line, which had been blocked throughout the day.

The Dutch engineer of the express train reduced speed and jumped to safety from his 110-ton locomotive just before the impact, the police said. The driver of the local train had to have a foot amputated before he could be released from the wreckage.

Lebanon May Delay Election

Port-Area Battle In Beirut Eases

BEIRUT, May 4 (UPI).—A four-day battle between leftists and rightists for control of the Beirut port district eased today, with nonstop mortar and artillery barrages dropping away to sporadic gunfights.

The leftists' chief, Kamal Jumblat, warned, meanwhile, that Lebanon's long-awaited presidential vote may be off.

Fighting died down at night after a meeting of the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese truce commission endorsed earlier decisions banning the use of heavy artillery in the city.

Some units of the Palestine Liberation Army moved into the port area to try to separate Moslem leftists and rightist Christian militiamen.

Leftists had relentlessly advanced on the port complex, but only after destroying the seafront area block by block.

Airport Shelled Again

Rightists and leftists had also resumed mortar shelling of residential areas. Two heavy-artillery shells exploded, on runways at Beirut Airport, causing moderate damage—the third attack on the airport in three days.

Mr. Jumblat renewed his demand that Syria withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory before parliament meets to choose a successor to President Suleiman Franjieh—a key point in the Syrian-sponsored peace plan.

Unless the leftist demands were met, Mr. Jumblat told a meeting late yesterday, "Saturday's session will not be held, and the election of a new president will not happen soon."

Rightist leader Pierre Gemayel said he believed the vote, already postponed once, might be put off "because four or five saboteurs could cancel the session under the present security circumstances."

Mr. Jumblatt's statement was made while leftist forces were still pouring machine-gun, automatic-rifle and artillery fire at rightists tenaciously holding their positions in the capital's port and commercial districts.

The close-in combat, coupled with a hail of shells on residential areas, claimed 90 dead and 120 wounded in 24 hours.

U.S. special envoy Dean Brown stepped up his mediation efforts to break the apparent impasse. Mr. Brown held separate talks with Premier Rashid Karami and Mr. Jumblat.

He also asked to meet several rightist chieftains—Mr. Franjieh, Mr. Gemayel, Interior Minister Camille Chamoun and Maronite Father Charbel Kassis—together tomorrow, political sources said.

After his talks with Mr. Brown, Premier Karami said he had asked the American whether he had any concrete solution to the civil war. "But it appeared to me that he had no more than the fact that the Lebanese should agree among themselves, stop fighting and work to make the political solution successful," Mr. Karami said.

Brown Assailed

Two Damascus newspapers, including that of Syria's ruling Ba'ath party, attacked Mr. Brown's peace mission. The semi-official Al Ba'ath charged that the U.S. diplomat had returned to Beirut to disrupt the election process.

"These attacks don't contain anything very new," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. "The Syrian press has never let up in criticising Ambassador Brown's mission."

Former Premier Amin Hafez arrived in Damascus this afternoon and held talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Damascus radio said. Mr. Hafez was acting as a representative of House Speaker Kamal Assad's independent bloc, which political sources said would hold the key swing votes in an election.

A delegation from Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat's guerrilla group also planned to go to Damascus to try to restore relations between Syria and Mr. Jumblat's leftists, the sources said.

Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, District of Columbia

Turnouts Are Moderate in 4 U.S. Primaries

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP).—A light-to-moderate turnout was reported today as voters in three states and the District of Columbia cast ballots to help decide whether Ronald Reagan can take the Republican presidential nomination by overcoming the built-in advantages of an incumbent president.

President Ford and Mr. Reagan met head-on in Georgia, Alabama and Indiana as interest shifted to the GOP race, intensified by Mr. Reagan's sweep on Saturday of Texas's 96 delegates in a landslide even the former California governor had not foreseen.

In Indiana, Marion County GOP chairman John Keezy called voting in the Indianapolis area "light to regular." A light turnout also was noted in spot checks of northwestern Indiana.

Alabama residents came out in light-to-moderate numbers, with heavy voting reported only in counties where major local races occurred. In most areas, there were at least eight Democratic voters for every Republican.

The Georgia turnout was reported very light in Fulton County, which includes Atlanta. In Columbus, voting was described as "steady and slow," and in Savannah officials reported a "terrible" turnout of 19 voters in a precinct which normally would have had 60 early voters.

Mr. Ford was unopposed in the District of Columbia.

Aftermath of Texas

Ford Calls Indiana 'Crucial'; He Risks Three-State Defeat

By Jules Witcover

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4 (WP). Labeling the Indiana primary "crucial," President Ford said yesterday that he expects to win it, although acknowledging he is "the underdog" against Ronald Reagan in simultaneous primaries in Alabama and Georgia.

His sweeping defeat by Mr. Reagan in Saturday's Texas primary, in which Mr. Reagan won all 96 convention delegates at stake, should dispel any apathy among his Indiana supporters, Mr. Ford said.

Indiana is considered a critical primary for Mr. Ford because it may be his one chance to avert a triple setback in one day.

Many leading Democrats switching support to Carter. Page 3.

Victories for Mr. Reagan in Alabama, Georgia and Indiana, on the heels of the Texas sweep, could throw the Republican race into a spin, primarily by demonstrating Reagan strength in the North as well as the South.

Sunday night Mr. Ford blamed Republican apathy and Democratic crossover votes for his Texas failure. Asked at a press conference here yesterday how he felt about crossover voting—that is, members of one party being permitted to vote in the primary of the other—Mr. Ford said:

"We believe Republicans ought to be the major factor in selecting the Republican nominee."

A Practical View

But he added that he would welcome any Democrat who agrees with him, prompting a reporter to comment, "I take it you don't object to Democratic crossovers as long as you get them." Mr. Ford grinned and replied. "That's a very practical way to approach it."

In Indiana's primary, crossovers are also permitted, but are not expected by either side to have as much impact as in Texas. Kitty Rendel, Republican state vice-chairman, noted that voters, in order to cross over here, must accept the full party ballot. With a contested Democratic primary contests here for governor and the U.S. Senate, she said, Democrats are likely to stay in their own ranks.

Mr. Ford, still predicting a first-ballot nomination, nevertheless yielded several questions premised on less optimism. He said he expects he will support the nominee if it is not himself and seemed startled when he was asked if he would accept the vice-presidential nomination if that happened. "Of course not," he said. "I anticipate winning."

Mr. Ford also turned aside an inquiry about whether he might be dividing his party with increasingly stiff criticism of Mr. Reagan. He deplored what he called scare tactics about the economy by the former California governor and again quoted support from Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., for Mr. Ford's positions on negotiating a new Panama Canal treaty and keeping Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Ford, apprised of charges by Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter that he was being pushed around by Mr. Reagan, shot back:

"Gov. Carter's really been pushed around." After the former Georgia governor's remark on the "ethnic purity" of urban neighborhoods, the President said, "I think within 24 hours he made a flip-flop." Mr. Ford said that Mr. Carter 24 or 48 hours later reversed himself and supported the Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill—a measure strongly supported by black leaders.

Reagan in Financial Bind

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 4 (NYT).—The Reagan campaign is nearing a financial crisis unless Congress frees federal matching funds for his presidential effort.

The former governor of California campaigned through Indiana yesterday on the eve of the round of primaries here and in Georgia and Alabama, in which he hopes he can continue the momentum generated by his landslide victory in Texas.

But even as he campaigned in Fort Wayne and South Bend before heading for appearances in West Virginia, his staff was preoccupied with problems of developing new sources of income for a campaign that is now nearly a million dollars in debt.



United Press International.

TRYING — Presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan donning a football helmet presented to him at a rally at Notre Dame University. Mr. Reagan portrayed fabled footballer George (The Gipper) Gipp in golden oldie movie "Knute Rockne of Notre Dame."

Hints at Concessions on Palestine in 1977

Rabin Fears U.S. May Shift Mideast Views

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, May 4.—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed concern tonight that the United States may change its position on the Palestinian issue next year and make concessions to Arab guerrilla organizations.

In a television interview marking the opening of Israel's independence day celebrations, Mr. Rabin said the reconvening of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva "is not realizable because of the Soviet Union's insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization be invited. The United States and Israel say no."

He cited the U.S. stand as evidence that "today there are no differences of opinion between Israel and the United States as regards the basic approach of how to promote the political process toward a Middle East peace."

"I cannot guarantee that the U.S. government will continue to think thus forever," he said. "It is not to be ruled out that in 1977 we shall see tendencies to concessions to the terrorist organizations, and namely, erosion in the U.S. position on the Palestinian issue."

UN Council Meets

In New York, the United Nations Security Council met in urgent session to consider Egyptian charges of atrocities by Israelis in occupied Arab lands. Israel has denied the accusations.

The council, over U.S. objections, voted to allow the PLO to participate in the debate with the rights of a UN member state. The vote was 11-1, with Britain, France and Italy abstaining.

U.S. Ambassador William Scranton cast the negative vote, explaining that the United States opposed treating the PLO as a member state. It was not a veto because the invitation was a procedural and not a substantive issue.

The council also invited Egypt, Israel, Syria and Jordan to take part in the debate.

Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid said, "There can be no escaping the fact that if Israel persists in its present policy, then it will be solely responsible for the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and the disruption of all chances of peace."

Mr. Meguid, the only speaker on the main issue of the one-hour council meeting, repeated charges that Israel was increasing settlements in occupied Arab territory in violation of UN resolutions and Geneva conventions.

Israeli security forces, in combat gear and armored half-tracks, were on top alert to prevent renewed Arab rioting in occupied west Jordan and against guerrilla raids in Israel itself. The police blamed Palestinians for the explosion of a booby-trapped motor scooter that injured 30 persons yesterday in Jerusalem.

Israeli police released most of about 100 suspects detained after the blast, but security forces rounded up another 30 guerrilla suspects on the West Bank to prevent trouble during the independence day festivities.

In Cairo, Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov met yesterday with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy for the second time in three days and later saw the War Minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy.

This led observers to believe that Moscow might be reconsidering its refusal to supply Egypt with new weapons or at least spare parts needed for those already supplied. The semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram said Mr. Polyakov and Mr. Fahmy discussed coordinating policies toward the stalled Geneva Mideast peace talks and their governments' relations.

Mr. Rabin, in his television interview, also spoke of reconvening the Geneva conference, saying it is a "realistic, practical path" to peace. But he said Arab and Soviet insistence on participation by the PLO has blocked the Geneva approach.

Mexico Planning To Join OPEC Upon Invitation

MEXICO CITY, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Mexico will join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the earliest opportunity, Natural Resources Secretary Francisco Javier Alejo announced today.

The switch in oil policy—until now Mexico has refused to join OPEC, despite invitations by the Shah of Iran and Venezuela's President Carlos Andres Perez—is sure to displease Washington, observers said.

Most of Mexico's exports of crude oil go to the United States. It is the third-largest exporter of oil in Latin America, after Venezuela and Ecuador.

There was no immediate explanation for the change in Mexico's oil policy. Mr. Alejo said only that "Mexico will join OPEC as soon as it is invited."

He said Mexico's proved oil reserves have reached 7 billion barrels, 1 billion more than in March. Crude reserves could total 30 billion to 60 billion barrels as a result of new finds in the southern states of Tabasco and Chiapas, Mr. Alejo said.

Scant Trace of Student Turmoil at Oxford

By Henry Kamm

OXFORD, England (NYT).—Oxford has emerged from the university turmoil of the last decade sedate, its classic facades unsmeared, its lawns unruffled and its dons and students still talking to each other in mutual tolerance.

The wave of student radicalism and establishment resistance that swept through many West European universities, leaving a heavy legacy of mutual distrust and ill will, lapped Oxford as well but left few lasting marks.

"Singularly little," replied S.E. Finer, professor of government and public administration, in reply to a question on the results achieved by student agitation. "Their aim was codetermination rights in university affairs, but they have no representatives or even observers on the university governing body, not even a smell of representation."

Prof. Finer, who was interviewed among the rows and stacks of books in his office at All Souls' College, said students had gained the right to be consulted on university decisions, but their views could, of course, be overridden.

Student Observers

"We have just, against my wishes, agreed to admit two student observers at the subfaculty level," the political scientist continued. "I think it's absurd. I don't think you should have student observers when you let your hair down. No one likes to look a fool before his students."

The same question put to a number of students and dons, as all teachers here are called, brought similar replies, voiced, perhaps, with more regret.

Prof. Finer said he was aware of "not even latent discontent" among the students. "The student mood is pretty relaxed," agreed Clive Norton, general manager of Cherwell, a university weekly. "Even when there was unrest, it was fashionable in a sort of debutante way," said Jonathan Powell, a second-year history student.

The last open revolt at Oxford occurred in February, 1974, when students occupied a university building to demand a central student union building. The aim was to break the isolation inherent in the division of the university into 39 self-governing colleges and halls.

"Rustication," or suspension for a year, of 13 of the occupiers after university trial brought protests and demonstrations, in which some younger faculty members backed the students. But vacation ended the movement, and although there is still no central student union, the issue has died.

A number of students said they were disheartened by the fact that most student protests concerned strictly parochial issues and were limited to student preoccupations.

"In the '60s, the Americans we had here stood apart from student politics at the university," said Dr. Steven Lukes, a fellow of Balliol College and a tutor in sociology and politics. "They had a certain contempt for it, because they had something more serious on their minds in student protests in America."

"A student can be here for three years without extensive contact that would lead to basic questioning of society or the university or a student's place in it," said Peter Willats, a student of politics and economics.

A Little World

And Bridget Townsend, a 19-year-old classics student who is editor of Cherwell, said many of Oxford's 11,500 students had probably never been to Cowley, an industrial suburb with a major car-manufacturing plant.

"The little world of Oxford is very detached from the outside world," said Mr. Norton.

In a period when even the most prestigious universities of Europe have gradually turned into mass-education factories, Oxford has made no concessions, although the number of students has grown, and more than 90 per cent of them study under partial or total government grants.



All Souls College quadrangle.

Undergraduates still see their tutors for an hour every week for personal consultation and review of the week's work. They live for the most part in the colleges, whose serene beauty was cited by a surprising number as an inspiration to study and a deterrent to violence.

Secluded from the town through which the colleges are scattered by walls that hide the interiors from view, the students live in stately houses ranging in age from Gothic to neoclassic, set around grassy quadrangles. They are served meals in wainscotted refectories, and their beds are made by retainers.

"It's very decadent," said Mr. Norton. "I adore the place."

A lot of the anachronisms are very appealing," allowed Miss Townsend.

In a bow to the egalitarianism of the age, a number of students admitted to feelings of guilt over attending so elitist a university. "But all universities are elitist anyway," said

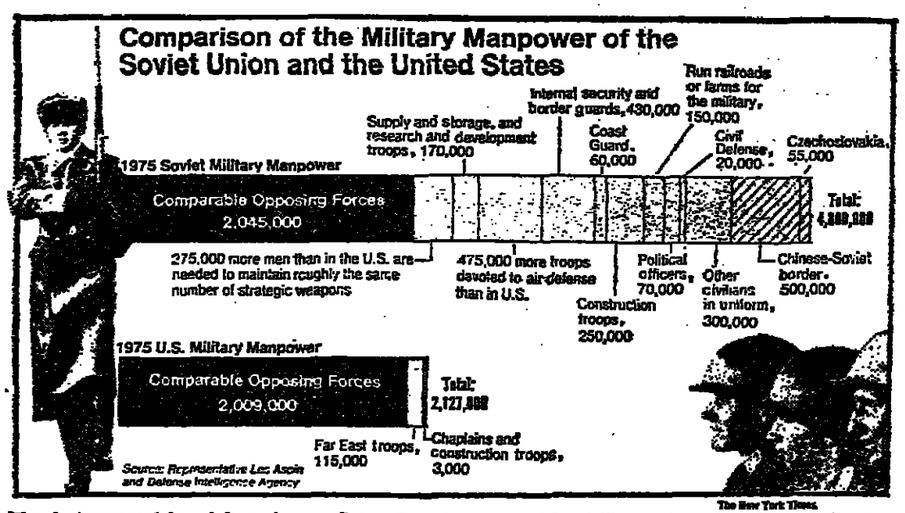
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Mrs. Farkas Quits As U.S. Ambassador

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—The White House said today that President Ford has accepted the resignation of Ruth Lewis Farkas as Ambassador to Luxembourg.

Mrs. Farkas made controversial political campaign fund donations to former President Richard Nixon.

A White House spokesman said that the resignation will take effect at a date to be fixed later. No successor is being named at this time.



The chart, prepared from information supplied by Representative Les Aspin and supported by estimates of the Defense Intelligence Agency, shows that the comparable opposing forces of the Soviet Union and the United States are almost equal. This is derived by subtracting from the total number of Soviet troops the number doing essentially civilian work, such as internal security, construction or civil defense, or assigned to military missions not directly threatening to the United States. Other Soviet troops, such as those on the Chinese border or in Czechoslovakia are questionable, according to Mr. Aspin, because he doubts that they are a direct threat.

U.S. Jews Are Starting to Voice Public Criticism of Israel

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—A new willingness to voice public criticism of Israel is emerging in the U.S. Jewish community, which has traditionally been an uncritical bulwark of support for the Jewish state.

The new trend is fed both by recent clashes in Israel that have offended deep-rooted Jewish convictions about justice, and by Israel's failure to resolve the dilemmas surrounding the 1 million Arabs living in territories captured in the 1967 war.

U.S. Jewish leaders point out that their criticism does not reflect any erosion of their support for Israel, but rather a change in the way that support is manifested.

Last week, at a meeting in Warenton, Va., the official Social Action Commission of Reform Judaism adopted a resolution alleging "irresponsible practices" and "provocative actions" by the Israeli government in dealing with Arabs in the occupied territories.

March Is Cited

Specifically, the resolution cited the provocative Passover weekend march through the West Bank by an ultrarightist religious group, Gush Emunim, which set off demonstrations in which one Arab was killed and at least five injured by Israeli security forces' gunfire; the establishment of new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the "politicization of the Temple Mount," a Jerusalem area sacred to both Jews and Moslems.

The resolution also noted: "We are also disturbed by reports that there have been sub rosa purchases and acquisition of lands in the Administered [occupied] Territories by Jewish agencies and individuals. We respectfully recommended that the Israeli government investigate these reports."

The land acquisitions in the Galilee area have been widely reported.

Even sharper criticism was voiced in an "Open Letter to Israel's Leaders" from a relatively new organization of U.S. Jews called Breira.

Tragic Events

The letter, dated April 7, said, "We are grieved by the tragic events of the past weeks in the occupied West Bank and within Israel proper. In particular we mourn the unfortunate killing of six Arab Israeli citizens in the Galilee. We also deplore the violations of civil rights and the loss of life which have taken place in the West Bank."

Breira—Hebrew for "alternative"—is itself not part of the Jewish establishment, although its membership includes some influential Jewish leaders.

Breira, which bills itself as "a nonprofit organization seeking to promote an alternative voice in the American Jewish community," advocates that Israel turn its occupied territories on the West Bank into a separate Arab state and pull back to its 1967 boundaries.

It is a proposal argued widely in Israel, but rarely heard in the United States, where criticism of Israeli action has come to be equated with an attack on Israel's existence.

Surprising Results

Rabbi Henry Siegman, executive director of the Synagogue Council of America, ventured to speak out, and he was surprised by the results.

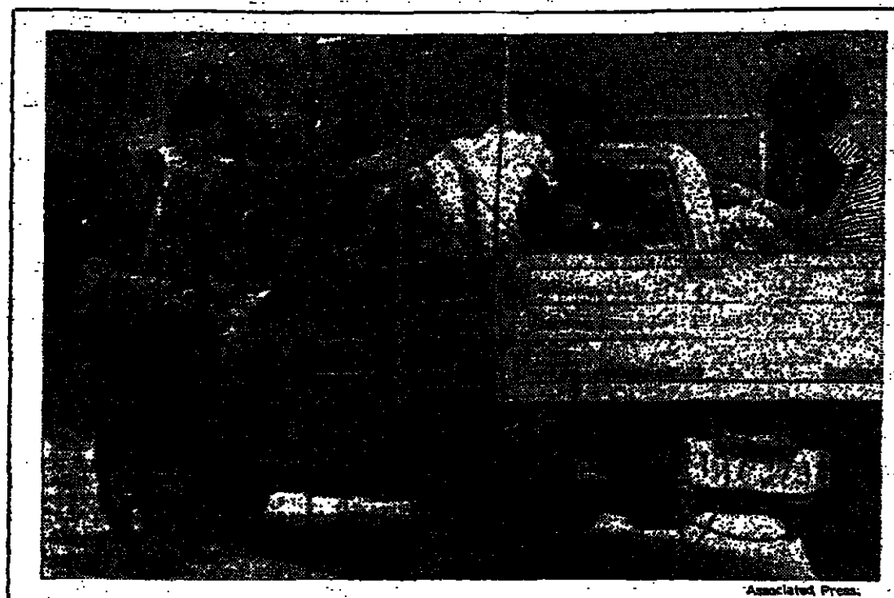
Rabbi Siegman wrote an article for the January issue of Moment, a new U.S. journal of Jewish thought, criticizing Israel for its failure, during the last nine years, to come to grips with the problem of the territories and people conquered in the 1967 war.

He advocated a phased withdrawal by Israel to its pre-1967 boundaries "with the exception of Jerusalem and minor border rectifications."

Such a position had been unthinkable in the U.S. Jewish community.

In discussing the article last week, Rabbi Siegman observed: "I had half expected to become a martyr, you know, for saying those things. I felt it would bring down all kinds of wrath on me. But nothing of the sort has happened. I discovered that people have been very receptive to those ideas."

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president of the American Jewish Congress, indicated that he agrees with much of the current criticism of Israel but not with public expression. "I said things to the Israeli government [privately] and I am not the only Jewish leaders have done the same thing. But to issue a declaration about it to be irresponsible," he said.


Associated Press.

WEST BANK CHECKPOINT—Armed Israeli trooper checking the papers of Arabs outside Tulkara, a city in the occupied West Bank of Jordan that was one of several under curfew and tight security yesterday following Jerusalem bombing.

Jurists' Unit Calls Rhode A Racist Sta

LONDON, May 4 (Reute The International Commissi Jurists today said that supremacy in Rhodesia, founded on racial discrimin and exploitation, backed security legislation which made vast inroads into basi liberties.

The charge was made in port published here by Geneva-based organizatio entitled, "Racial Discrimin and Repression in Southern desia."

Niall MacDermot, the Com sion's secretary-general, s a news conference that t the report would show "wi desian Africans believe t no alternative to the a struggle."

Mr. MacDermot, who v Rhodesia last year to gath formation for the study, said he feared that because of intransigence "the struggle likely to be prolonged and bl

The report said that in name of maintaining law order, much of Rhodesia's legislation was "designed to vent any protest or other pol expression or activity by Afr directed against the system racial discrimination and pletation."

Warning on Mercenar

LONDON, May 4 (Reute A former leading British j istrate said that any Britis becomes a mercenary in Rho could be charged with treas

Lord Gardiner, a former chancellor and Britain's rep of the International Commi of Jurists, said last night th Rhodesian forces engaged in pursuit" into neighboring co tries, they would be in breac international law and invite side intervention.

S. Africa Plans To Boost Power Of Security Law

CAPE TOWN, May 4 (AP Plans for sweeping new po to reinforce South Africa's curity laws were announced today.

Laws, which already ar the authorities to hold sus for periods of 180 days wit trial or contact with law will be extended so that sus may be detained up to a ye

For the first time, South Africa will come under the curity legislation. The term is ruled by South Africa unde disputed United Nations m date.

Observers said tonight that of the aims of the proposed may be to outlaw the Sou West African People's Organi tion (SWAPO), which is cognized by the United Nati and the Organization of Afri Unity as the sole representa body of the territory's ma blacks. It is not included in race constitutional talks going on.

SWAPO's Angola-based wing is waging a guerrilla against South African troops the north of the territory. nonmilitant internal wing operates comparatively free within South-West Africa.

Lisbon General To Join Race Is Imperative

LISBON, May 4 (Reuters) Army Chief of Staff Gen. Ant Ramalho Eanes said today would be a candida e for country's presidency in elect next month if it is impera but only in these circumstanc

Gen. Eanes, 41, spoke to porters before a meeting of Military Council of the Revo tion, which shares power the coalition provisional gov ment.

Gen. Eanes, who restored s discipline after last November abortive leftist revolt, also has varying degrees of supp for the presidency from three the four main political parties

Besides the general's ho tions that he would only the race if circumstances pre him, military sources said s commanders would be unwi to see him relinquish his co post while the military's cohe is still shaky.

32 Held as Hanoi Spies

BANGKOK, May 4 (UPI) Thirty-two North Vietnamese ngees have been arrested on picion of spying for Hanoi, thorities said.

U.S. Study Sees Future of Fleet in Doubt

Drop Reported in Soviet Naval Construction

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT).—A Library of Congress study has found that the number of ships built for the Soviet Navy has declined substantially in recent years, portending a possible reduction in the size of the Soviet fleet.

The study, prepared for the Senate Budget Committee, reported that in the 1969-1976 period, an average number of 17.4 ships were delivered annually to the Soviet Navy. This was less than half the delivery rate of 45.5 ships annually during the 1958-1968 period, when the Soviet Navy was engaged in a large-scale buildup.

The current construction rate, if continued, the study said, will sustain a Soviet Navy of about 435 ships instead of the present fleet of around 750 combatants, support craft and auxiliaries. The reduction would be dictated in large measure by the fact that the Soviet Union is not building enough ships to replace the large number of destroyer escorts and submarines built during the 1960s and which face obsolescence in the 1980s.

In contrast, for the last 20 years delivery of ships to the U.S. Navy has averaged about 19 ships a year, a construction rate, the study said, sufficient to maintain the current fleet of about 480 ships.

The Library of Congress study was made public at a time when the administration and Congress face a crucial, multibillion-dollar decision on whether to expand the shipbuilding program to build up to the Navy's long-held goal of a 600-ship fleet in the mid-1980s.

On the basis of instructions received from President Ford at a National Security Council meeting Saturday, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld will appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee this week to present what Pentagon officials described as the first installment on a major, long-term shipbuilding program.

In the defense budget submitted to Congress in January, the administration asked for $4.4 billion in the coming fiscal year for the construction of 16 ships as part of a five-year shipbuilding program that calls for the construction of 111 ships at a total cost of $35 billion.

Pentagon officials said that Mr. Rumsfeld would amend next year's request to provide for additional ships while stating that the administration was still studying the long-term shipbuilding objectives for the Navy.

[Mr. Rumsfeld today asked the Senate Armed Services Committee for an additional $1.2 billion to give the Navy five more ships which it says it will need to control the seas, United Press International reported.]

More Soviet Ships

One of the arguments for a larger defense budget made by Mr. Rumsfeld is that, since 1962, the Russians have built four times as many ships for their navy as has the United States.

The Library of Congress study comparing the U.S. and Soviet shipbuilding programs of warships 1,000 tons and more presents a somewhat different picture.

Since 1958, the study said, more ships have been delivered to the Soviet Navy than to the U.S. Navy (722 to 377), but the United States, which builds bigger ships, such as aircraft carriers, leads in tonnage built (3.3 million tons to 2.6 million tons).

Since 1969, however, the study said, the United States has led the Soviet Union in the number of ships constructed by 12 per cent and in tonnage by 71 per cent.

Private Property Confiscated by Nasser

U.S. Gets $10 Million for Claims on Egypt

By Jack Foisie

CAIRO, May 4.—All private U.S. claims for property confiscated during the Nasser era have been settled for a total of $10 million by the Egyptian government, a U.S. Embassy official disclosed yesterday.

"This agreement marks another step in the continually improving relations between the two countries," the official said.

The United States is the latest of about 20 foreign governments to conclude such agreements, as President Anwar Sadat moves to increase "an atmosphere of confidence" to attract foreign investments to help Egypt recover from severe economic problems.

About 75 American individuals or groups have claims affected by the settlement, reached after a year of negotiations. The largest claim was made by the United Presbyterian Church's missionary association here. Its missionaries have remained in Egypt despite the confiscation of sizable properties.

The embassy official said the exact amount to be paid each claimant would be determined by the legal experts of the State Department, and will not be for the full amount requested.

The embassy also is seeking a settlement for damage to government property before and after the break in diplomatic relations in 1967. U.S.-Egyptian relations were restored in 1974.

Private Problems

While foreign governments are increasingly successful in gaining at least partial restitution for losses suffered by their nationals under Nasser, thousands of Egyptians are finding it hard to do so.

Egypt's highest court ruled in 1974 that confiscation of property under Nasser was illegal. Since then hundreds of claims have been filed by former owners of businesses, buildings, homes and farms, seeking their return or compensation for their loss.

Local lawyers involved asserted that only about 20 per cent of these claims have been settled, all within the arbitrary ceiling fixed by the government limiting payment to $50,000 per individual and $100,000 per family.

Lawyers estimated that outstanding claims total over $10 billion. If they were paid off fully, economists note, the outlay would bankrupt the Egyptian Treasury.

Mr. Sadat concedes, according to published reports, that the victims of "errors and injustices of the past" should be compensated. But his supporters claim that for political reasons the President must go slowly, for there are many Egyptians who believe that Nasser's socialism is the right system for Egypt, where the gap between rich and poor is wide.

Using both political and economic caution, therefore, Mr. Sadat has acted to return political freedom to those jailed by Nasser, while allowing endless legal and bureaucratic procedures to slow down a financial settlement.

Changing Laws

Laws affecting "desequestration" are constantly altered, and the administrative agency handling the claims is frequently switched. Lawyers for clients assert it is a deliberate stall to make claimants settle for a fraction of the value of their lost property.

According to information now public, the first wave of confiscations came after the forced abdication of King Farouk in 1952. Crown jewels, royal limousines—many now collector's items—and priceless art objects were seized, and have since disappeared from Egypt.

A new wave of state take-overs began in 1961, directed against some 700 "reactionary capitalists." During most of the 1960s any person of importance who disagreed with Nasser was apt to find himself exiled or jailed and his property seized.

Nasser also instituted a land redistribution program in which some 1,600 families lost their farms. Some land was divided up and given to tenants but other choice sections were assigned to Nasser favorites, records indicate.

Some 500 factories and buildings were nationalized. Their return to former owners is still the subject of court action, as the 1974 court decision did not apply to nationalized property.

The nationalized properties are being administered in many cases by individuals acting as landlords for the government. The system has led to many inefficiencies in their operation, as well as inviting profiteering and corruption.

© Los Angeles Times.

Zambia Crash Kills 11

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 4 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed today when a Canadian Twin Otter aircraft crashed during a demonstration flight south of here, a Zambian spokesman said. The victims were two Canadians, two Indians and seven Zambians.

Oxford Still Stately, Polite Despite Unrest of Students

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Powell, 19. "If you're going to be elitist, why not go to the best?"

Although Britain's raging inflation is rapidly shrinking the value of the student maintenance grants—a maximum of about $1,500 a year—the university continues its policy of discouraging undergraduates from taking jobs and forbidding graduate students to do so.

Despite the obvious pleasure students take in Oxford, criticism of the curriculum and the ambiance is frequent. "I don't like the social composition," said Al Bradshaw, a sociology student. "It's too much a finishing school for the upper classes."

"The history course hasn't been changed in 100 years," said Mr. Powell. "The attitude is, if it was good enough for Gladstone, it's good enough for us."

Britain's Leaders

Oxford continues to be regarded by many students as the traditional breeding ground of Britain's leaders, and a number of students openly declare this to be their aim.

"There is such blatant self-interest among those who take politics seriously," said Miss Townsend. "I say to myself, 'Christ, in 20 years they may be the government of this country.'"

"I suppose if there is a revolution it will be organized by Oxford men," said Mr. Powell with a shudder.

But even possible future revolutionaries appear to be keeping the tone genteel, in distinction from the revolutionary students on the Continent. The difference became clear to Dr. Lukes when recently a lecture he held at Nanterre, a radical-dominated campus of Paris University, was invaded by hostile students.

"You are not polite," Dr. Lukes, who has been friendly to the student movement, said in amazement. But his amazement was matched by that of the disrupters, at whose university politeness between radical students and the faculty vanished in 1968 and has not been restored.

Arms Agent in Payoff Probe Reportedly Faisal-Nixon Link

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—Saudi Arabian arms agent Adnan Khashoggi acted as an intermediary in contacts between former President Richard Nixon and King Faisal during the October, 1973, Mideast war, according to documents made available to The Washington Post.

Mr. Khashoggi, a central figure in the U.S. arms payoff scandals, transmitted a message from Faisal to the former president during the war and a reply from Mr. Nixon on Oct. 29, 1973—four days after the hostilities ended, the documents showed.

King Faisal called upon Mr. Nixon to stop the war and end the supply of aircraft to Israel, according to the documents.

A copy of Mr. Nixon's reply, on White House stationery and bearing Mr. Nixon's signature, expressed his thanks to the King for his views and said:

"I want to assure you that your message conveying the two points related to the conflict in the Middle East (directly through our mutual friend) were given most serious and sympathetic consideration."

Earned Disfavor

Official sources in Washington expressed surprise yesterday that Mr. Khashoggi would be used as a private diplomatic channel between Riyadh and the White House since his flamboyant lifestyle and large commission payments already had earned him the disfavor of King Faisal.

His commissions also marked him as a controversial figure in the Pentagon, which has acted to block more than $100 million in agent claims by Mr. Khashoggi.

Mr. Khashoggi's role as a diplomatic intermediary and the extent of his influence in Washington will be the subjects of a public hearing this week by the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, at which the chief witness will be former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins.

Mr. Akins, who left his ambassadorial post after stormy policy disagreements with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, is expected to provide a wide range of testimony on Mr. Khashoggi's activities.

The former ambassador acknowledges that he had been asked by his State Department superiors shortly after he arrived in Saudi Arabia in 1973 to inquire about the propriety of Mr. Khashoggi's commissions.

Size of Payments

The Pentagon was questioning the size of the payments, including one disbursed by the Northrop Corp. for $450,000 through Mr. Khashoggi intended for two Saudi Arabian generals.

The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. paid Mr. Khashoggi $106 million in commissions from 1970 to 1975 for the sale of TriStars and C-130 transports to Saudi Arabia. Additional payments, which could exceed $100 million from Northrop, are now in dispute among Mr. Khashoggi, Northrop and Saudi officials.

U.S. defense officials have advised the Saudi Defense Ministry of the size of Mr. Khashoggi's bill and the Saudis have withheld their approval of it as a reasonable amount.

U.S. Says Accord On Spain Bases Is Near Approval

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—The State Department told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that "problems" holding up action on the pending military bases treaty with Spain are close to being resolved.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., did not say exactly what the problems were, but he said he had been told by Robert McCloskey, U.S. ambassador at large, that he was "optimistic" that they could be resolved shortly.

The treaty has been criticized as giving too much support to the regime of King Juan Carlos, before it can be learned whether he intends to make democratic reforms. The five-year treaty gives the United States the right to continued use of its military bases in Spain in exchange for about $1 billion in U.S. aid and credits to Spain.

Unesco Assailed By Intellectuals At Parley in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—A conference of intellectuals concerned with the future of Unesco met Sunday and spent most of the time assailing its actions against Israel.

About 50 delegates agreed that Israel had been outrageously treated in November, 1974, when Unesco adopted resolutions charging Israel endangered Moslem monuments in Jerusalem and excluding it from participation in the organization's European regional group.

"There is not the least reason to believe that [these acts] will be singular or isolated behavior," said Daniel Moynihan, a Harvard professor and former U.S. representative to the UN.

The delegates at the conference, sponsored by the Committee for an Effective Unesco, could not agree, however, on tactics of opposition.

Prof. Seymour Lipset of Stanford University, said the basic problem is "the politicalization of Unesco." The issue, he said, is not political rights or wrongs in the Middle East.

Swedish Airliner Lands on Wrong Field

STOCKHOLM, May 4 (UPI).—Embarrassed Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) officials tried to figure out today why one of its passenger planes on a scheduled flight landed at the wrong airport, 25 miles from its destination.

The DC-9 jet carrying 57 persons was on a flight last night from Copenhagen to the Swedish city of Norrkoeping. The flight went off without a hitch, except that the aircraft set down at the SAAB company's private airfield outside the city of Linkoeping.

Giant Snail Dies

BRIGHTON, England, May 4 (AP).—Geronimo, reported in Britain to be the world's largest known land snail, died today at the home of his owner, Chris Hudson, 20, of Brighton. The snail measured 11 1/2 inches when fully extended, and weighed one pound 4 1/2 ounces. It was six years old.

Russia Pushes Kindergarten Drive

MOSCOW, May 4 (AP).—Officials issued orders yesterday for construction of new kindergartens so mothers who now have to stay home with their children can get out and work.

A resolution by the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the Soviet Union's biggest republic, followed a letter to Izvestia, the government newspaper, by nine women in Orenburg, a city 900 miles southeast of Moscow near the Ural Mountains.

Although the Soviet Union frequently says children receive superior care, the Orenburg women repeated a common complaint. "Mothers are having to sit home with their little children while 'help wanted' signs go up on factory doors," the letter said.

The Council of Ministers ordered "systematic control over the progress of construction of kindergartens and nurseries and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for opening them in the prescribed time." The 1976-80 five-year plan calls for the construction of kindergartens with 2.5 million to 2.8 million places.

If you've ever booked a hotel and ended up with just a room...

...it's time you stayed with us. Every Holiday Inn room comes attached to a whole string of free extras: a double bed per person, free TV, private bathroom, swimming pool, free parking, saunas and sports facilities in many locations, transportation to and from inns near airports... plus a lot of other features you might not expect from such a reasonably priced first-class hotel.

There are over 1700 Holiday Inns in the world and over 50 in Europe: Austria, Belgium (5 hotels), France (7), Gibraltar, Italy (3), Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (3), Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (2), U.K. (11), West Germany (14).

HOTEL



For fast reservations, phone your travel agent, your local Holiday Inn hotel or one of these numbers: Brussels, Tel.: 720.60.77 - Eindhoven, Tel.: 44.42.33 - Frankfurt, Tel.: 295-065 Johannesburg, Tel.: 21.20.11 - London, Tel.: 722-7755 - Paris, Tel.: 686.50.87 Rome, Tel.: 23.31.90 - Stockholm, Tel.: 99.02.20 - Zurich, Tel.: 710.40.45

Holiday Inn

HARRY'S N. Y. BAR®
Est. 1911
5 Rue Daunou, PARIS.
Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich.

Fly National nonstop to Miami.

National Airlines offers you non-stop flights from London to Miami. Call your travel agent.

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HF (01-629 8272); 102 Champs Elysées, 75-Paris 8 (225 6475/256 2577); Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (23 21 01).

Believe He Will Be Nominated

Top Democrats Rallying to Carter

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT). ...leaders of the Democratic ...rty establishment have begun ...rally around Jimmy Carter, a ...ndidate they scorned until re... ...tly, in the belief that the ...mer Georgia governor's nom... ...tion for president is virtually ...ured.

...On the eve of a primary in ... state, and three others, Sen. ...ch Bayh of Indiana, whose ...n presidential campaign col... ...sed early in March, endorsed ...d campaigned with Mr. Carter ...terday. Sen. Bayh is the first ... Mr. Carter's erstwhile rivals ...back the Georgian.

...fore important than announce... ...nts of support, however, were ... expressions of willingness to ...k for party unity behind Mr. ...ter that were exchanged in ...ndreds of telephone calls last ...kend among labor leaders, governors, mayors, members of Congress and local and state party officials.

"I am now convinced that we will have our most united effort since 1964 this November," said Robert Strauss, the Democratic national chairman. "Carter will not cause the kinds of antagonisms that George McGovern did in 1972."

But the major share of public attention will focus today on the Republicans rather than the Democrats in primaries in Georgia, Alabama and Indiana. For President Ford, especially, it could be a momentous day; he badly needs a victory in Indiana to avenge his crushing defeat by Ronald Reagan in the Texas primary last Saturday.

Mr. Ford is narrowly favored in Indiana, his lead having been trimmed, in the view of local politicians, by former California Gov. Reagan's success in re-establishing the credibility of his challenge. Mr. Ford is a decided underdog, by the admission of his campaign staff, in Georgia and Alabama. The District of Columbia is also balloting today, but Mr. Ford is unopposed there.

Mr. Carter seems to be threatened only in Alabama, where he faces Gov. George Wallace. Elsewhere, as the Georgian's Texas manager, Bob Armstrong, said yesterday, "We're on a big, fast horse, and all you have to do is hold on tight and wave your hat."

Mr. Carter's only serious opponent in Indiana, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, closed his headquarters there last week.

For Gov. Wallace, the race has deteriorated to the point that he is trying to stave off political embarrassment in the state he has governed and dominated for more than a decade.

Mr. Carter, who has soundly thrashed Mr. Wallace in Democratic primaries in four Southern states, now threatens the once-formidable hero of Dixie politics in Alabama.

Mr. Carter has campaigned only one day in Alabama—he gave a speech in Birmingham last weekend—but the Carter threat has forced Gov. Wallace to mount a frenetic, last-minute campaign in a state that he mostly took for granted in three previous drives for the presidency.

Memories of 1972, as well as a sense of the seeming inevitability of Mr. Carter's nomination, Democratic leaders said, have contributed to the widespread willingness to rally behind him at an early date, despite his attacks on Washington insiders.

"This time we have no excuse," said Mark Siegel, the party's executive director. "There's no need for patching a platform together or choosing a vice-presidential candidate at the last minute. We have a long time to plan our national campaign."

Mr. Carter's effort to mend his fences on Capitol Hill, it was learned, will begin in earnest on May 11, when he attends a Democratic congressional dinner in Washington. He agreed last weekend to attend the dinner.

If all goes well, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who was once regarded as Mr. Carter's most formidable rival, is prepared to endorse the Georgian some time between the final primaries on June 8 and the convention, according to sources close to the senator.

The former Georgia governor also hopes to confer with leaders of the AFL-CIO on May 11.

Delegates Released

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, said today he is releasing his nine favorite-son convention delegates because it is obvious that Mr. Carter is the choice in Texas. But he stopped short of endorsing Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"I am releasing all delegates pledged to my favorite-son candidacy, to make their own choice at the Democratic National Convention this summer," Sen. Bentsen said.



HOLDING ON—Stephen Ford, 19, the youngest of President Ford's sons, hanging on during an exhibition of bronco riding at the Spring Creek, Nevada, Horse Palace. Young Ford is a student of equestrian sciences at Cal Poly University in Pomona.

UPI.

Measure Would Release Campaign Funds

Congress Votes to Revive Election Agency

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Congress completed passage and sent to President Ford today a bill that would reopen the flow of federal campaign funds to presidential candidates. The Senate vote was 62 to 29.

Senate approval of the measure sent the bill to the White House. Yesterday, the House passed the bill, 291 to 81.

The bill restructures the Federal Election Commission to comply with a Supreme Court order. It contains provisions opposed by Republicans, who said the bill would reduce the independence of the commission, tended to favor incumbents and is slanted in favor of labor unions.

Meanwhile, Thomas Curtis, chairman of the beleaguered agency, submitted his resignation to the White House yesterday.

Mr. Curtis, a controversial figure during his year as chairman, reportedly wrote President Ford that the legislation would cripple the agency by reducing its independence and that he no longer regarded the commission as an opportunity for public service.

The compromise bill would revive the commission's power to authorize primary subsidies for presidential candidates, which have been frozen since March 23 following the Supreme Court ruling.

Mr. Curtis's resignation could further delay resuscitating the commission. The White House, which had expected to reappoint all six current commissioners, was said to have no successor in mind.

If Mr. Ford signs the bill —now regarded as likely but not certain—the President must nominate or renominate six commissioners, who must then be confirmed by the Senate and sworn in before the agency officially regains its powers.

Until Mr. Curtis's resignation, it appeared likely that a reconstituted commission might be in a position to approve about $2.3 million in accumulated subsidies by Thursday or Friday.

In his letter to the President, Mr. Curtis did not mention that the campaign bill requires all commission members to give up outside business or professional activity. This provision was aimed at Mr. Curtis, who as chairman had continued to pursue business interests in St. Louis.

46 Short

The proportions of the House vote made it very likely that a presidential veto could be overridden there. With 372 members voting yesterday, opponents of the measure could muster only 81 votes, or 46 short of the one-third needed to sustain a veto. As the Senate vote indicated, an attempt to override would be closer there.

The question may prove academic. A well-placed administration source said that "the preponderance of feeling" in the White House favored approval although it was still officially an open question.

To maintain the statutory requirement that the commission be numerically bipartisan, President Ford would have to name a Republican to succeed Mr. Curtis, a former member of the House from Missouri and twice an unsuccessful Senate candidate.

Besides reconstituting the commission by making all six members appointees of the President, the measure would:

- Restore the agency's power to authorize payment of primary subsidies and to undertake investigation of campaign law-violations, both in limbo for the last six weeks.
- Narrow the scope of advisory opinions the commission can issue at candidates' requests, requiring that any political rules of general application be cleared by Congress.
- Establish new ground rules for political action committees established by corporations and unions, defining whom they can solicit for contributions that are later passed on to candidates favored by the committee.
- Re-establish limits on the amount of his own or his family's money that a presidential or vice-presidential candidate can invest in his own campaign if he accepts public subsidies.
- Define more specifically what constitutes an independent expenditure by a citizen or committee in support of a candidate, a kind of political spending that the Supreme Court said could not be limited.

Earlier today, the Senate voted, 91 to 0, to adopt a resolution putting members on record as favoring quick action on a demand by Sen. Lowell Weicker jr., R-Conn., for "real Watergate reforms."

Sen. Weicker had delayed action on the election commission bill for about 24 hours with a filibuster and threatened to hold up the bill indefinitely if he did not get assurances of early action on his demand.

In a compromise move, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana scheduled the vote on the resolution, and Sen. Weicker agreed to stop his delaying tactics.

Ford Vetoing $4-Billion Bill For Foreign U.S. Military Aid

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP). —President Ford will veto a $4-billion military foreign aid bill, his spokesmen said today.

Presidential press secretary Ron Nessen said the veto would come later in the day or tomorrow. A deputy press secretary said the President probably would veto the measure tomorrow.

Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said he has told the staff to start drafting a new bill.

Because there are only five months left in the current fiscal year, Rep. Morgan said he instructed the staff to draft a two-year bill, lumping this year's authorization together with next year's.

Range of $7 Billion

The committee already had begun work on a $3.1-billion authorization for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, so the two-year bill presumably would be in the range of $7 billion.

Before Mr. Nessen's announcement, Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich., told the committee that he understood Mr. Ford would veto the bill. Rep. Broomfield is the ranking GOP committee member.

The legislation passed Congress by a margin indicating that neither the House nor the Senate can muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override a veto. The House approved the bill 215-185 and the Senate 51-35.

The President told Republican leaders last week he objects to the bill's new congressional controls over arms sales because he thinks they would tie his hands in conducting foreign policy.

The bill would authorize some $3 billion in military aid and credit sales for the Middle East, including $2.2 billion for Israel and about $750 million for Egypt.

The rest of the sum authorizes military aid and credit sales for Korea, Greece, Turkey and other countries. The President presently can allocate such aid as he thinks best.

The bill would take away for 180 days Mr. Ford's power to prohibit U.S. trade with North Vietnam. If North Vietnam agreed during that time to cooperate in accounting for Americans missing in the Vietnam war, the legislation said, it could obtain permanent U.S. trade links.

The bill also would end, as of Sept. 30, 1977, the U.S. military grant aid program started after World War II, except for continued aid in weapons and military training specifically approved by Congress.

There also would be a $9-billion ceiling on U.S. weapons sales in any one year.

The bill would expand congressional power to halt any military sale of $25 million or more by allowing Congress to forbid sales of particular types of weapons.

Mrs. Gandhi Trip Set

MOSCOW, May 4 (AP).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will visit the Soviet Union in the first week of next month, diplomatic sources said.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the DIAMOND for you
Now buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for our free brochure or visit us!
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse,
51, hoveniersstraat
antwerp — belgium
tel: 31.93 05
ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE





Sen. Birch Bayh

UPI.

Reagan Earned $414 More Than Ford Last Year

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—President Ford and Ronald Reagan have put to rest the lament that there is not a dime's worth of difference between most politicians. Their tax returns show there is a $414 difference.

That's how much more money Mr Reagan made than Mr. Ford in 1975, when each politician earned over $250,000. Both their gross income and their tax bills were uncannily close.

Although earning a bit less, Mr. Ford paid $3.84 more in taxes than Mr. Reagan, who released a terse tax statement yesterday.

Mr. Reagan said he paid $106,507 in combined federal, state and local taxes on adjusted gross income of $252,405. Mr. Ford, in a detailed tax statement issued April 20, listed taxes amounting to $106,510.84 on gross income of $251,991, and taxable income of $204,605. Most of his taxes went to the federal Treasury. Each paid 42 per cent of his income in taxes.

Nixon Petitions High Court Over Tapes, Papers

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP). Former President Richard Nixon took his case for the return of his papers and tapes to the Supreme Court yesterday. He cited a law that permitted seizure of the materials was "an unprecedented invasion" by Congress of presidential independence.

Mr. Nixon, while still president, lost a case before the Supreme Court in which he attempted to keep his tapes private.

The new battle is a challenge to the constitutionality of a law, passed after Mr. Nixon resigned, under which control and custody of the 42 million documents and 880 hours of tape of the Nixon presidency went to the government.

"It is difficult to conceive of a more intrusive form of control by one branch of government than dominance of the confidential, internal communications and files of a co-equal branch," Mr. Nixon said in asking the court to take jurisdiction.

The former president is contesting an order of a special district judge court that said Mr. Nixon would suffer only minimal intrusion of his rights to privacy by having archivists decide which papers can be made public.

Robinson Gets UN Job

ROME, May 4 (UPI).—Thomas Robinson of the United States will serve as interim executive director of the UN World Food Program, program officials said today. Mr. Robinson will succeed Dr. Francisco Aquino of Ecuador, who leaves the post this month after heading the agency for eight years.

Hamburger Diet Found Repulsive, But Not Harmful

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP).—The hamburger-centered diets of teenagers are "an esthetic though not nutritional tragedy," a New York pediatrician says.

The physician, Dr. Laurence Finberg of Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center in New York, and his colleagues analyzed the nutritional content of a typical teen-ager's meal, consisting of a five-ounce cheeseburger, a portion of French-fried potatoes and a milk shake.

He reported in the April issue of the American Journal of Diseases of Children, published by the American Medical Association, that such a meal provides most of the nutrients and calories needed. Even if a teen-ager ate four such meals a day, the 4,100 calories would be only about 400 more than the intake for the average U.S. male adolescent, he said.

In a day-long diet of such meals, he found, 17 per cent of the calories would be from protein, which is about optimum, 44 per cent from carbohydrate and 39 per cent from fat. The amount from fat "is hearteningly low despite the greasy sound of our gourmet's nightmare," the physician said.

The menu was found to be deficient only in vitamins A and D and in folic acid. Vitamin C in the menu is provided by potatoes, assuming that they are freshly sliced and cooked.

Senate Unit Rejects Ford Panel Nominee

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP). —The Senate Commerce Committee today rejected President Ford's choice of John Byington to be chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

In a closed session, the panel voted to suspend its consideration of the nomination for seven years, the term of the appointment. Senators who attended said that the decision was made by voice vote.

Libya Frees 15

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 4 (AP). —The Libyan Revolutionary Command Council has granted an amnesty to 15 persons, some of whom were ministers in the deposed Libyan monarchy, the Arab Revolution News Agency reported today.

U.S. Acts to Fund Moscow Embassy

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI). —Congress took a first step today toward providing $30 million for a new embassy in Moscow, after years of talks, red tape and mysterious microwave bombardment of the present U.S. building.

Action came when the House International Relations Committee approved a $1-billion bill for funding the State Department. It included $30 million for starting construction of an embassy complex in Moscow.

Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, chairman of the International Operations Subcommittee, told the panel the item should be treated as "an urgent matter." No opposition was expressed. The bill as a whole must next be approved by the full House, as well as the Senate, before President Ford can sign it into law.

International Underwriting Activities Continue to Expand. Marked Improvement in Overall Balance Sheet Structure.

DGZ – known as Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank – enjoyed a relatively good year in 1975. The balance sheet total advanced to DM 17.6 billion with the credit volume having reached DM 12.5 billion

Founded in 1918, DGZ has in the main always concentrated on the specific, large-scale financial needs of business, industry, government organisations and public authorities in Germany, throughout Europe and overseas.

As the Bank has no outside branches its team is able to devote all its efforts to the broad aspects of wholesale banking. During the year under review, the credit requirements of the public sector were particularly extensive and the Bank fulfilled its traditional role as an important financial partner in this field. At the same time, the Bank's international syndicated loan business developed very favourably, with European Governments and State Banks being the major clients. DGZ was lead manager to the tune of more than DM 1 billion worth of loans. During 1975, the Bank participated in a total of 179 foreign issues and private placements.

Increased international activity also brought about a substantial growth in turnover in Eurocurrencies and Foreign Exchange of which DGZ International S.A. in Luxembourg, a wholly-owned subsidiary, had a major share.

The sales volume of bearer bonds continued at a high rate and stock market activities in bonds and shares benefited substantially from the greatly improved market conditions.

Extracts from the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1975

Assets	DM millions
Cash and Liquid Assets	168.8
Due from Credit Institutions	3,613.7
Treasury Bills and Non-Interest Bearing Treasury Bonds	595.9
Debentures and Bonds	1,769.1
Receivable from Non-Bank Clients	10,851.1
Fixed Assets	116.1
Other Assets	515.0
Balance Sheet Total	17,629.7

Liabilities	DM millions
Deposits from Credit Institutions	4,602.8
Deposits from Non-Bank Clients	440.5
Own Debentures in Circulation	11,861.2
Provisions	48.9
Other Liabilities	398.1
Capital and Published Reserves	265.0
Profit	13.2
Balance Sheet Total	17,629.7

Deutsche Girozentrale
·Deutsche Kommunalbank·

Taunusanlage 10 · P.O. Box 2686 · 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1 · Germany
Telephone 0611/26931 · Telex 0414168

the "small" team with big resources

India Sues 5 U.S. Firms Over Grain

Fraud in Shipments For 15 Years Alleged

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT).—The government of India filed suit yesterday against five large U.S. grain companies, charging fraud in grain shipments over the last 15 years and seeking more than $215 million in damages.

The Indian government filed its action in five identical complaints in U.S. District Court in New York against Cargill Inc., the Continental Grain Co., Cook Industries, Inc., the Louis Dreyfus Corp. and the Peavey Co.

"Grain shipments delivered by the defendant to the plaintiffs were not the same in grade, kind, quality, weight, quantity or description as called for in the pertinent contracts," the complaints charge.

Instead, the complaints continue, the shipments "were inferior and of lesser value than the grain specified in the contracts in that they were short-weight, of lower grade and quality and were infested or contaminated."

The Indian actions are the first civil litigation to arise out of a broad federal investigation of corruption in the grain trade, but other civil suits, including actions by the U.S. government, are known to be contemplated.

65 Indictments

The investigation, which began two years ago in the port of New Orleans, has since spread to other major grain ports. Sixty-five indictments have resulted, including charges of conspiracy in systematic thefts of grain against three large companies, none of which were among the concerns sued yesterday.

Other charges against individuals have included bribery, misgrading of grain and tax fraud.

A federal grand jury in New Orleans is now reportedly focusing on an investigation of the activities of Continental and Cook.

The Indian suits seek damages of $75 million each from Cargill and Continental, $35.5 million from Cook Industries, $36.25 million from Dreyfus and $3.5 million from Peavey. About one-third of the totals represent punitive damages, according to the New York law firm of Delson & Gordon, which filed the suits for India.

The Food Corp. of India, a government corporation, is listed along with the Indian government as a plaintiff.

Witnesses aiding federal prosecutors in New Orleans have said that underdeveloped countries were among the principal victims of the short-weighting and misgrading of grain that has been alleged there thus far. India, some have said, was among those most seriously victimized.

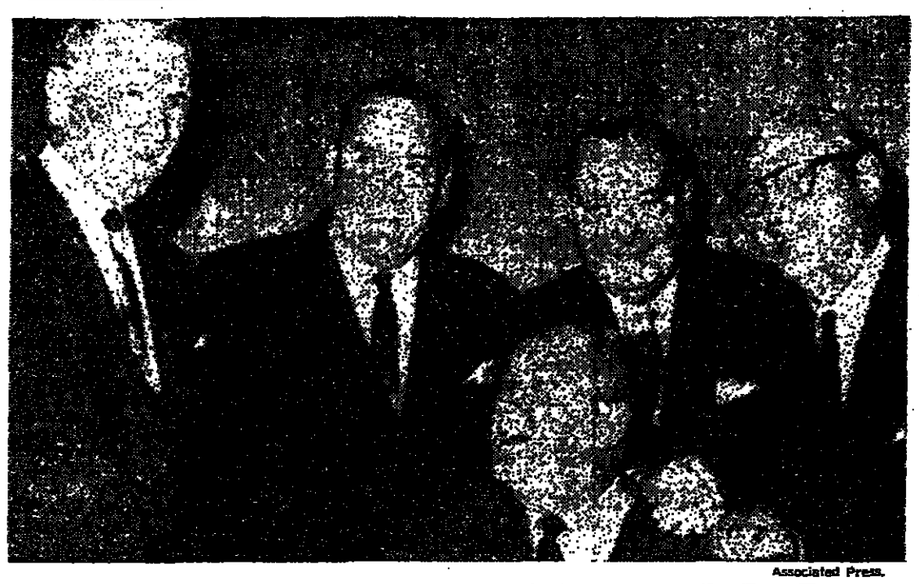
In its complaints, the Indian government said it had been unable to detect fraud when shipments were delivered because of inadequate weighing and grading systems. As is customary in such actions, the complaints do not detail the evidence upon which the charges are based.

However, they do allege that scales were bypassed in ship loadings and that false inspection and weight certificates were issued.

Continental Is Indicted

NEW ORLEANS, May 4 (AP).—Continental Grain Co., one of the country's largest grain exporters, was indicted by a federal grand jury today on 50 counts of violating the Export Administration Act.

U.S. Attorney Gerald Gallinghouse said scales at Continental's big grain elevator beside the Mississippi River here were adjusted to add one-twentieth to the actual weight of grain loaded onto ships from March 1, 1971, to June 30, 1975. The 50 counts in the indictment alleged cheating on the loading of 50 shiploads of corn, soybeans and sorghum.



Associated Press.

GREAT GET-TOGETHER—Ernie Nevers (seated) of Stanford with the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame, from left, fullback Elmer Layden, halfbacks Don Miller and Jim Crowley and quarterback Harry Stuhldreher before the 1963 Stanford-Notre Dame game.

Obituaries

Ernie Nevers of Stanford, One of Football's Greatest

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—Ernie Nevers, 73, rated by many football experts as one of the greatest fullbacks, died of a kidney disorder yesterday in San Rafael, Calif.

Mr. Nevers, a 6-foot, 205-pound line buster, starred from 1923 to 1925 at Stanford University, which retired his numeral 1 upon his graduation.

He then went on to acclaim in professional football, with the Duluth Eskimos and the Chicago Cardinals. In 1929, he set a National Football League record for points scored in a game, running for six touchdowns and kicking four conversions for 40 points.

His power, agility and speed won him All-America selection at Stanford in 1924 and 1925, where the teams he played on compiled a 22-5-1 won-lost-tied record during his three years on the varsity. Pop Warner, who had also coached Jim Thorpe, called Mr. Nevers the greatest football player he ever coached.

"Nevers could do everything Thorpe could do," he said. "And Ernie always tried harder. Ernie gave 60 minutes of himself in every game."

An indication of his value as a football player was the $25,000—big money at that time—he received in 1926 to play with a group of college stars against the Chicago Bears and Red Grange, the great running back.

"The money was in the bank before the kickoff," Mr. Nevers said in recollection.

Perhaps his most famous college game was the 1925 Rose Bowl, in which Stanford faced the Notre Dame team that boasted the "Four Horsemen." Although Notre Dame won, 27-10, Mr. Nevers carried the ball 34 times and gained 114 yards.

He also played basketball and baseball in college and pitched from 1926 to 1928 for the St. Louis Browns. In 1927, when Babe Ruth hit 60 home runs, two came off his pitches.

"I don't feel too badly about that, though," he said. "He hit a lot of pitchers—some of them good, too."

In football, Mr. Nevers played 60 minutes a game. On offense he was a runner, passer and kicker, while on defense he was a hard-tackling linebacker.

"He was, without a doubt, the greatest player of his day and possibly the best of all time," said Joe Ruetz, the athletic director at Stanford, on hearing of Mr. Nevers's death.

After retiring as a player, Mr. Nevers was head coach at Lafayette College in 1936 and was on the football staff at the University of Iowa in 1937. He served as a captain in the Marine Corps during World War II and worked at various businesses in San Francisco after his discharge.

John Orr Young

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—John Orr Young, 89, a founder of the Young & Rubicam advertising agency and the man who was credited with starting a movement in 1947 aimed at the nomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower for president, died Saturday at his home in Heritage Village, Southbury, Conn.

On May 23, 1923, Mr. Young and Raymond Rubicam founded what was to be a $100-million agency on a shoestring. Mr. Young retired from Young & Rubicam in 1936, but remained active in public relations and advertising. For several years he operated his own consulting agency and in 1945 formed a public-relations firm with Harold C. Meyers.

Hugh Delargy

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—Labor legislator Hugh Delargy, 68, collapsed when he arrived at the House of Commons today and died after being taken to a hospital.

His death means the government of Prime Minister James Calaghan is now in the minority by three votes against the combined opposition in the Commons. Labor still has a majority of 37 over the Conservatives, the main opposition party.

Mr. Delargy was chairman of the committee that decides how the Commons committees will be composed. His death came only hours before he was to speak on a Conservative censure motion criticizing him for insisting that Labor keep its majority representation on committees although in an overall minority in the House.

European Reds Seen Near Accord On a Conference

BERLIN, May 4 (Reuters).—Communist officials from Eastern and Western Europe today began a fresh round of talks in East Berlin on a long-delayed conference amid signs that a compromise solution may be near, sources said.

The conference's Editorial Commission, open to all 33 participating parties, is discussing the wording of a conference policy document, which has been the main stumbling block in the preparations. The conference is more than a year behind schedule.

But signs of a breakthrough at the last preparatory meeting here, in March, have continued to grow in recent weeks, and sources now believe the conference may be scheduled for next month. The last pan-European Communist summit was held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, in 1967.

Sources here said that during the March meeting, involving all potential conference participants except the British party, a compromise formula was arrived at that all could accept.

'Elite Chicks' Gets Calls for Wrong Birds

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 4 (AP).—The telephone listing "Elite Chicks . . . 608 2 Ave. SE . . . 365-4488" has caused a number of persons to jump to a wrong conclusion.

Dozens of men have thought that Elite Chicks is a dating or modeling service or perhaps a massage parlor.

But Elite Chicks owner Bob Troup says that none of his 20,000 to 30,000 chicks—goslings, chicks and keets—could give a decent massage. And of course, the birds cannot carry on a decent conversation, except with persons who can cheep.

Greek Cypriots Reject Proposal Of Federalism

NICOSIA, May 4 (Reuters).—Greek-Cypriot leaders have rejected a Turkish-Cypriot proposal that the two feuding communities in Cyprus set up separate states within a federal republic, the Cyprus News Agency said today.

The Turkish-Cypriot side's ideas on the island's future were handed to a United Nations special adviser, Perez de Cuellar, last month and disclosed today by the agency.

Tassos Papadopoulos, the new Greek-Cypriot representative in the intercommunal talks, responded that the Turkish-Cypriot document contained "unacceptable propositions, assertions and demands," the agency reported.

The intercommunal talks, headed by Mr. Papadopoulos and Turkish-Cypriot representative Umit Suleyman Onan, are due to resume on Monday.

Three Witnesses Call Panagoulis' Death Accident

ATHENS, May 4 (AP).—Three witnesses to the car crash in which Alexander Panagoulis died testified today that it was an accident, a government announcement said.

The three, a taxi driver, his passenger and a bystander, said that the car of Michael Stefas was the other one involved in the accident.

Mr. Stefas, 30, a fashion designer, turned himself in to authorities yesterday. He said that Mr. Panagoulis, trying to pass him, struck his rear fender and veered off the road at high speed into a wall.

Mr. Stefas said he left the scene because he had illegal license plates. The political storm that broke over a rumored political assassination led him to confess, he said. Mr. Panagoulis was a member of Parliament and a hero of the anti-dictatorship movement.

High Court Curbs Appeal By Convicts

Chance Is Reduced For State Inmates

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—The Supreme Court, partly reversing a decision of the Warren Court era, yesterday reduced the possibility for state prison inmates to overturn their convictions in the federal courts.

Continuing a trend of rulings against federal court involvement in state criminal cases, the court said a defendant who failed to assert his rights at the time of trial was precluded from claiming those rights later in federal court.

In a second case the court held that a defendant cannot be forced to stand trial in prison clothing but again ruled that failure to make a timely objection forfeits the right to a new trial.

Justice William Brennan, dissenting in both cases, said the decisions appeared to signal the majority's intention to overrule a 1963 decision that opened the federal courts to prison inmates whose convictions were obtained in violation of their constitutional rights.

That decision, Fay vs. Noia, was one of the most controversial of the court's rulings under the late Chief Justice Earl Warren. It was hailed by liberals and criticized by conservatives.

Under the 1963 decision, state prisoners could gain access to federal courts—even after forgoing appeals in the state courts—unless prosecutors could prove that the accused "deliberately bypassed" state appeal procedures for strategic reasons.

Yesterday, the court held 7-1 that Abraham Francis of New Orleans, who is serving a life sentence for a 1965 murder, had no right to a federal court challenge to the racial composition of the grand jury that indicted him.

Francis's court-appointed lawyer failed to make the challenge before the trial as required by Louisiana law. Now, the Supreme Court said, Francis can win a federal court hearing only by showing good cause for failing to object in 1965 and by proving that he suffered "actual prejudice" at the hands of the grand jury.

In the other case the court ruled, 6-2, that Harry Lee Williams of Houston, who is under a 10-year sentence for assault with intent to kill, lost his chance for a new trial when his attorney failed at the time of trial to object to his appearance in a prison uniform.

Case Is Declined

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—The Supreme Court declined yesterday to hear the case of a former Air Force officer who said he was removed from a teaching assignment at the Air Force Academy because he wrote to members of Congress criticizing academy policies.

The justices let stand a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Denver that the Air Force's actions were not sufficiently restrictive of the officer's rights to make the dispute subject to judicial review.

Lewis Moore, who at the time was a captain in the Air Force, filed suit after being relieved of his teaching duties in 1973, following three years of a four-year appointment at the academy.

Minamata Case: 2 Are Charged

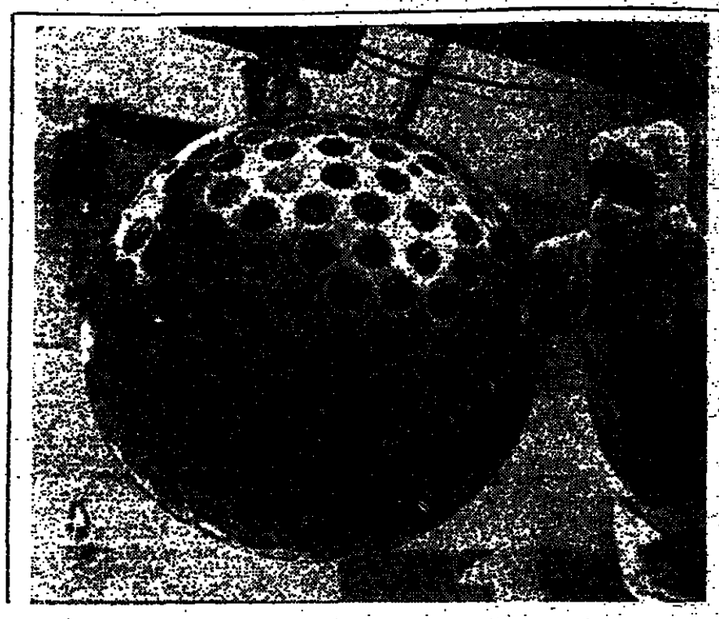
KUMAMOTO, Japan, May 4 (Reuters).—Two businessmen were charged with involuntary manslaughter here today in Japan's most famous pollution case—seafood-borne mercury poisoning in the fishing village of Minamata.

Kiichi Yoshioka, 74, former president of the Chisso Corp., and Eiichi Nishida, 66, former head of Chisso's fertilizer factory in Minamata, were accused of causing seven deaths through negligence.

A total of 980 people have been officially recognized as suffering from the Minamata disease, which can cause convulsions, twisted limbs, madness and death. There have been 151 deaths and 3,500 more people are pressing claims as victims of the mercury poisoning.

Machel to Visit Moscow

MOSCOW, May 4 (UPI).—President Samora Machel of Mozambique is to make an official visit to the Soviet Union this month, Pravda reported today. The newspaper gave no exact date for the trip.



LONG LOOK—A technician at the Bendix laboratory in Ann Arbor, Mich., checks the laser geodynamic satellite due yesterday. The two-foot aluminum sphere will help scientists in spotting earthquake threats and measuring the rate of continental drift. It is expected to remain in orbit for 9 million years.

U.S. Laser Satellite to Help Study of Earthquakes

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., May 4 (Reuters).—A satellite designed to help the study of earthquakes by measuring the movement of the earth's crust was put into orbit from here early today.

The 903-pound Lageos (laser geodynamic satellite), will bounce laser beams off the earth.

Officials from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the lasers would be capable of measuring movements as small as eight-tenths of an inch in the earth's crust.

The satellite, from its orbit 3,600 miles from the earth, will also provide information on polar ice cap changes, the wobbling of the earth as it rotates on its axis and tidal movements.

Officials said particular attention would be paid to the San Andreas Fault line down the length of California. The appearance of a 10-inch bump on the fault just north of Los Angeles has led a scientist here to predict a major earthquake in southern California next year.

A stainless steel ball, Lageos, expected to last the earth's atmosphere 9 million years, is marked its origin to any intelligent descendants of human travelers.

The "greeting card" to remote past" carries a ing system and time showing the positions tinents 200 million now, and where scientists them to be in 10 million

Australia Picks 'Matilda' As Sole Anthem

CANBERRA, May 4 (UPI).—Australia, which for the last few years has muddled along with four national anthems, has opted for "Waltzing Matilda."

Announcing the decision in the House of Representatives today, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said, however, that "God Save the Queen" would still be played on vice-regal occasions.

"Waltzing Matilda" was written by poet A.B. (Banjo) Patterson. It was first played at a horse race in 1895. Discarded as alternative national anthems were "God Save the Queen," "Song of Australia" and "Advance Australia Fair."

Cambodian Flees To Thailand in Stolen 'Copter

BANGKOK, May 4 (AP).—A former Cambodian Air Force pilot stole a helicopter at the Pinom Penh airport last week and escaped to Thailand, officials said yesterday.

The Interior Ministry said that Lt. Ly Kim Kuon was being questioned by police and will be charged with illegal entry into Thailand. It said the Cambodian's helicopter ran out of fuel while trying to reach the U.S. Air Force base at Utapao, about 80 miles southeast of Bangkok, on Friday.

The Bangkok Post said that the pilot told the Thai police the Communists made him a flight instructor but that he could no longer tolerate life in Cambodia. He said he was forced to work an 18-hour day and never got a chance to see his wife and children, the Post said. He told the Thais that he wanted to seek asylum in France.

It was the first known aerial escape from Cambodia since shortly after the fall of the Lon Nol regime last April, when some Cambodian Air Force pilots flew their aircraft to Thailand.

Retrial Acquits French Leftist

AMIENS, France, May 4 (IHT).—Onetime extreme leftist guerrilla Pierre Goldman was acquitted here today of the December, 1969, murders of a Paris pharmacist and her assistant.

It was the second trial for Goldman, who admitted being guilty of three holdups, but denied any responsibility for the double murder. The original verdict, following a stormy trial in Paris, was quashed on appeal due to a technicality.

The first verdict touched off a storm of protests that it had been reached out of "racism" and to punish an extreme leftist. Some of France's most respected intellectuals signed a petition requesting reconsideration of the verdict.

Goldman, who was active in Latin American revolutionary circles in the mid-1960s, today was sentenced to 12 years in prison for his three holdups. He has already served six years in jail.

Louisiana Exhibition Vandalized in Paris

PARIS, May 4 (Reuters).—About 15 young people burst into an exhibition on the U.S. state of Louisiana here yesterday, threw stones and tear-gas bombs and ripped up two flags, the exhibition organizers said today.

They also smashed glass cases in the entrance to the exhibition, arranged at the headquarters of Radio France as part of the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations. Organizers of the show said the gang were hooligans who appeared to have no political motivation for their actions.

U.K., East Germany Pact

LONDON, May 4 (Reuters).—East Germany and Britain today signed a consular convention, the Foreign Office announced.

Hughes 'Heir,' Once Charg Cleared in Forgery of Ch

HAWTHORNE, Nev., May 4 (AP).—An attorney for Noah Dietrich, who is named executor in the document put forward as Howard Hughes's will, says "it is not in the realm of possibility" for Melvin Dummar to have forged it.

Mr. Dummar, named to inherit one-sixteenth of Mr. Hughes's fortune, has said he once gave a ride and a quarter to a man who claimed to be Mr. Hughes.

Yesterday, Mineral County District Attorney Larry Bettis said that Mr. Dummar, who then worked in the mines at nearby Gabbs, was tried and cleared of forgery here in 1969.

"I know what people are thinking when they hear the kid has a forgery rap in his past," said Mr. Dietrich's attorney, Harold Rhoden. But, he said, "Dummar's past has absolutely nothing to do with the validity of the will or this young man's right to inherit his share of it."

Mr. Rhoden said handwriting experts he has consulted stand firm in their belief that the will was written by Mr. Hughes.

Dismissal Agreed

Mr. Bettis said Mr. Dummar was charged with forging and cashing a $251 payroll check. Court records show the check was signed J. M. Barry.

Mr. Barry had reported the check missing.

Jurors voted 10-2 to acquit Mr. Dummar and the prosecution and defense agreed to a dismissal.

It was also revealed yesterday that Mr. Dummar was charged several months ago in Ogden, Utah, with possession of stolen goods. This case was also dismissed.

Mr. Dummar's attorney, Roger Dutson, said, "It seems tragic when someone has been acquitted or otherwise determined not guilty and the media tries to resurrect something from the past."

Mr. Dummar himself did not comment on his legal past, but he did deny that another man shared the ride with Mr. Hughes. James Guiltner, a Canadian, had claimed Sunday that he had been riding with Mr. Dummar and that he had given Mr. Hughes a loan.

The federal General Services Administration issued another challenge to the purported will yesterday.

A GSA spokesman said the "Spruce Goose," the large plywood plane which Mr. Hughes designed, did not belong to the billionaire at the time was dated. The will to the city of Long Bea

The spokesman said was owned by the federal ment in 1968 and M did not have the right it to anyone. The GSA Hughes had leased the 1949 for $800 a month his Summa Corp. pur about two years ago.

Long Beach officials making plans to put the boat in an air museum.

Petitions Filed

In Los Angeles, Mr. attorneys filed petitions him named executor of h in California. This wa ed to wrest control o Hughes's cousin, Rober jr., now temporary admi A hearing is scheduled

Mr. Rhoden also said worried about the movi test the will by alleged relatives of Mr. Hughes hired a genealogist to he their claim.

"Since they weren't n beneficiaries, they don't right to contest it, th their problem," Mr. Rho

In Salt Lake City, a sp for the Mormon Church is stepping up its efforts the "mystery woman" peared in the church offi to the will's discovery.

Editorials Cut As West Germ Papers Reap

BONN, May 4 (UPI).— of censorship marred pearance today of West newspapers for the first six days.

Striking printers went work at the country's newspapers while trade employer representatives ed a demand for a pay

Two newspapers, the edition of Das Bild Frankfurter News Press blank space where the usually appear. The said printers refused to for editorials that charge strike had interfered wi dom of the press.

Printers walked out of papers in most major Wednesday to back a dem a 9-per-cent pay increa publishers had offered crease of 5.4 per cent. lishers retaliated with in other newspapers.

Employers' associations Paper and Print Industrie agreed yesterday to try the dispute through nego that began today in Bo

Union leaders indicate would be satisfied with crease of a little more per cent. The union also ed an increase of at marks ($54) a month lowest-paid workers.

Foreign Journalist Told to Leave Sai

SAIGON, May 4 (Reut Government officials tol foreign journalists here they must cease their op by Friday. The officials Reuters that any news wishing to open a bur Hanoi should apply to th eign Ministry there. Hano pected to be named as it ital of the new united

The decision to expe journalists out of Saigon about a dozen news organ and publications. They Reuters, United Press tional, Agence Franc the National Broadcas the news film compan the weekly magazines Newsweek, and several agencies and newspapers





Baccarat
The finest in French Crystal since 1764.
You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.
30 bis Rue de Paradis. Paris.
Tel.: 770-64-30.
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m., 5 p.m. Saturday, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.
Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?
europcar
2500 locations worldwide (in the U.S., Latin America & the Pacific, it's National Car Rental).

ILMS

Another Disastrous Disaster

y Thomas Quinn Curtiss

RIS, May 4 (IHT).—Disasters are multiplying at the movies. latest vicarious thrill from ywood is "The Hindenburg" the Ermitage and Danton in ish), the story of the German ip which exploded at Lake- t, N.J., in May, 1937.

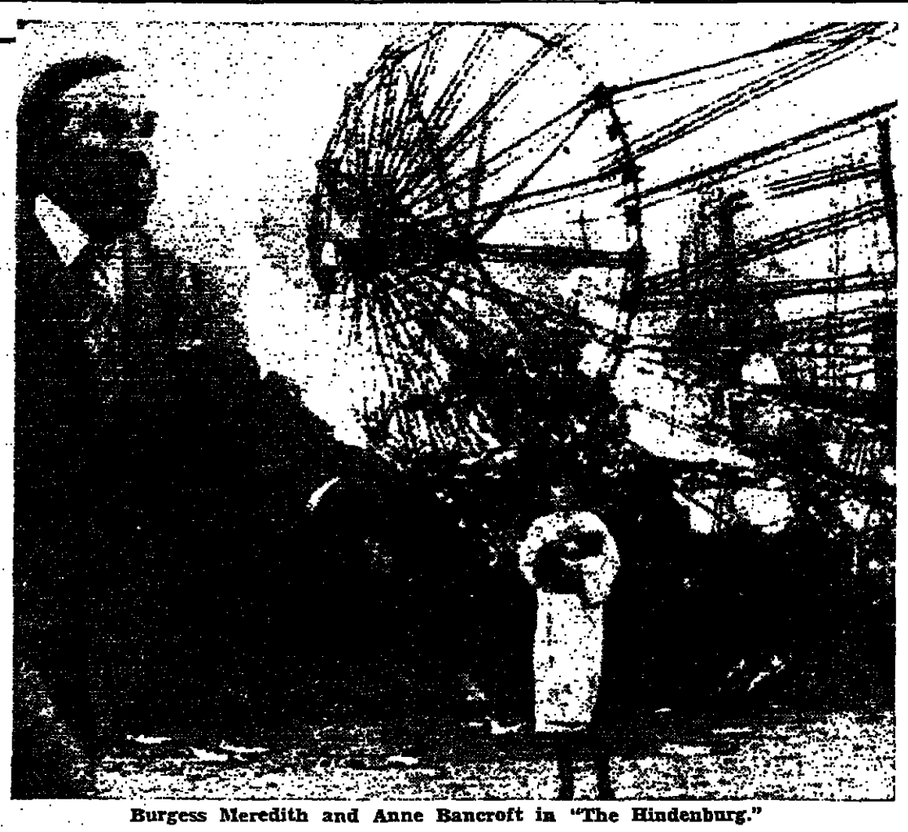
though the cause of the ca- ophe is still in question—was botage?—the movie explains ything with a script appar- left over from World War II. e are many old familiar : the good Nazi, the fleeing tess, the freedom fighter, the rican bent on smuggling his ives out of Germany, the c-hall clown who is never off , the regulation captain, the apo man, the itinerant sharp and his stooge.

me of the casting is as fan- as the happenings and en- inexcusable. George C. is an improbable choice for Luftwaffe ace appointed by bels as an official observer of voyage, a part perhaps for milian Schell. Anne Ban- is equally incongruous as runaway countess, a role ly suited for Lilli Palmer. am Atherton has a simpler nment as the indignant l who blows up the zeppelin ick Hitler's pride. But the ng false note is sounded at tart in a Berlin beer hall. e are some spectacular shots he Hindenburg aflame, a t to the special effects de- nent, but they fail to remedy er big, bad movie.

* * *

ntons Sous l'Occupation" he Jean Cocteau, Publicis -Germain and Publicis ps-Elysées) consists of 1940-45 newsreels—some h, some German—inter- ed with a few interviews persons who experienced the pation. While the memora- "Le Chagrin et La Pitié" g revived at the Studio Ma- presents the whole political rama of the Occupation—or ast a great part of it—this organized by André Halimi, of the artists, actors, rs and writers who perform- uring the Occupation, and inference rather than by ment—reproves them for do- .

limi's implied notion is that tainment and cultural ac- s should cease during trou- times. Claudel, Sartre, Coc- Guitry, Giraudoux, Salacrou Anouilh had their plays pro- during the Occupation.



Burgess Meredith and Anne Bancroft in "The Hindenburg."

Should they have forbidden such production as a protest? Would it have served patriotic purpose had Maurice Chevalier, Cécile Sorel, Tino Rossi and Charles Trenet, all of whom were closely watched by the Gestapo, tried to go underground? Yet Halimi contrasts theatrical premieres and cabaret gaiety with shots of deportation trains and the cadavers of concentration-camp inmates as though the latter were the result of the former.

* * *

"F for Fairbanks" (at the Elysées Lincoln and Hautefeuille) is a serio-comedy about pointless people. The protagonist is a wishy-washy young man who seems to be exhausted for life once he gets out of the Sorbonne. Unable to find a job as a chemical engineer (a post for which he has studied), he does nothing at all and his chronic inertia is oppressive. He wistfully watches the old films of Douglas Fairbanks and yearns to emulate the grinning star of the silent screen. This project gets no further than his buying of a Zorro sombrero.

His imbecilic pranks, illustrated depressingly in some interludes with his girlfriend, hint that the film required a gagman of more fertile fancy. As its hero meanders so meanders this account. Not knowing where to turn, the scenario lifts the situation from "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" and the hopeless hero goes raving off to a hospital to undergo a lobotomy—though there is ample evidence that he has no brains.

Patrick Dewaere, usually an inventive comedian, has a lost look in this film, which tries now for day-dream fantasy, now for social problems. John Berry plays his father, a McCarthy victim, though it is impossible to discover whether his Hollywood days coincided with Mary Pickford's heyday or the witch-hunt era, or both. Maurice Dugowson has borrowed the magic carpet from Fairbanks's "Thief of Bagdad," but forgotten the film. It ended with the star aboard his flying rug, writing in the sky the Persian proverb: "Happiness must be earned," a pertinent comment on what goes on in this wearying odyssey.

* * *

"The Harder They Come" (at the Action-Christine, the Action-République and the Olympic in English) is a Jamaican film with charm and freshness, done very simply with attractive splashes of the picturesque and with an underlying note of social protest. Director Percy Henzell has given it range and variety, moving from picture-postcard views of the beautiful island to a revivalist session of a Christian Endeavor chapter, from luxury hotels to quarters of poverty and from tacky dancehalls to glistening recording studios.

A young Kingston black wants desperately to be a pop singer and, having a smooth voice and ear for rhythm (though scant talent as a lyricist), succeeds in cutting a record. He is so miserably paid for this that he turns drug pusher for quick cash and in the company of bad companions his fall is fast. Jimmy Cliff, a singing star, is the hapless crooner, but his much-plugged theme number is inferior to the swinging "Wandering," heard in the recording-room scene. There is engaging novelty to this contribution from the West Indies.

First Female to Hold Post

Sorbonne's Woman President Thrives on 3 Lives

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, May 4 (NYT).—For the first time in its 700-year history, the Sorbonne has a woman president.

She is Hélène Ahrweiller, an authority on Byzantine civilization who appears to thrive on leading three lives. The first is as a wife and mother, the second as a researcher, teacher and writer and the third as the organizer and administrator of academic life at the Sorbonne.

Mrs. Ahrweiller, who was elected to her new post Feb. 12 for a five-year term, speaks rapid-fire French with a slight accent, reflecting her Greek birth, and is fluent in Greek, French, English and German, with some knowledge of Italian and Turkish.

She was born Hélène Glykatzi in Athens on Aug. 29, 1916, and studied Middle East medieval archaeology and history in Greece before moving to France in 1950. She holds doctorates in history and letters and has written 60 scientific papers on subjects ranging from studies on the administrative and social structures of Byzantium to the chapter on the Byzantine Emperor Nicephorus II Phocas in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. She has lectured in Birmingham, England, Brussels, Jerusalem, London, Moscow, Venice, Bonn, Montreal, Los Angeles, Chicago, Berkeley, Calif., Saloniks, Greece, Dumbarton Oaks, N.Y., and Harvard, all the while moving up on the academic ladder of the Sorbonne.

Women Professors

In 1967 she took over as head of the Sorbonne's department of history. The Sorbonne still has only six women as full professors, and Mrs. Ahrweiller was the first woman to be made head of a department.

In 1970, Mrs. Ahrweiller became one of the university's vice-presidents and as such was one of the prime movers in a sweeping reorganization that split the Sorbonne into two schools—one grouping classes in law, letters, geography, history, philosophy, plastic arts and applied mathematics and the other essentially concentrating on economics.

Asked what the president of the Sorbonne does, Mrs. Ahrweiller said it was "a case of coping with the daily problems." For weeks now, the daily problems have included student demonstrations, sometimes leading to seizure of the premises and ensuing confrontations with the police. Mrs. Ahrweiller's responsibility is for the Sorbonne's 30,000 students, 700 professors and perhaps as many as 2,000 guest lecturers, such as retired generals giving courses on strategy, or newspapermen from Le Monde teaching journalism.

She is also overseeing such projects as the expansion of the library of the Tolbiac campus and the creation of a cafeteria for 10,000 students there at a time when the franc is buying less.

University Council

Finally she conducts the meetings of the University Council, which governs the Sorbonne. The council consists of 26 professors, 20 students, six representatives of the university's administration and 20 "outsiders," representing the Interior and Foreign Ministries, the main union federations and other organizations.

Mrs. Ahrweiller, who has the support of the powerful Socialist-leaning French educators' union, said that she found that the essential division among professors was not political but between "the specialists" and those advocating an education "making students fit for life."

Mrs. Ahrweiller sees the present student agitation as almost exclusively motivated by worry about job possibilities after graduation. The situation thus would entirely differ from 1968 when a whole array of problems and a generalized student malaise led to two months of riots that almost toppled the government.

Mrs. Ahrweiller is quite calm about high-school students demonstrating in the Sorbonne on Wednesdays "because that's the day they are off, and of course they want to have some fun." Student demonstrations on Thursdays don't worry her either. "It's the last day of the week to have them while not infringing on the weekend, beginning Friday afternoon," she said. "And if students from the provinces demonstrate on a Friday, that may well be so they can spend Saturday and Sunday in the capital."

An Option

Mrs. Ahrweiller had the option of dropping her Institute of Byzantine Studies upon her election as president, but she did not. "How could I have done that?" she said.

Jacques Ahrweiller, her husband, is a chemical engineer who has written books on inventors such as Benjamin Franklin and Wernher von Braun. The Ahrweillers have a 12-year-old daughter, Maria-Hélène. They live in a huge book-lined apartment on the western edge of the Luxembourg Gardens, near Mrs. Ahrweiller's office in the Law Faculty building on Place du Panthéon.

Mrs. Ahrweiller begins her working day at 8:30 each morning with interviews at her home, then goes to her office and works until 6 p.m. After that she often has social obligations.

How does she do it? She gave a quick smile and, turning her head toward her husband, said: "I couldn't do it if I weren't completely happy. To work, you need to concentrate, and if I had to worry about my family, I couldn't. But I feel secure."

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Pelikanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.

Gold Medal

WAVERLEY ROOT

he Dogfish by Its Several Names

GFISH are small sharks, hich does not make them particularly attractive to eaters; they are not in fact good, unless a skillful cook it them. But whether or ou like the idea of eating including dogfish, the es are good that you have ly done so without knowing you have ever bought gray- for instance, you were prob- getting dogfish, if not even edged shark. In England h is what you get when uy "flake," also sold as rock ock salmon and, even, dog-

nce also alternates between tion and honesty. On mar- there you may be offered *nette*, which ought to mean salmon"; or the same fish e labeled candidly *rousette*, is the normal name for l species of dogfish, and the buyer exactly what he ting. *Roussette*, an over- d word which in other con- can refer to a kind of bat, hanterelle mushroom, or a filled with pâté, implies an object so called is red- but dogfish are usually or gray or sand-colored. h markets sometimes ex- the name, and also why sh is trickily referred to as n, by displaying it skinned, ing flesh which is pale red oes indeed suggest salmon— you taste it. Dogfish is feeble in flavor, but it has the advantage of being cheap, which is perhaps one reason, apart from its anatomical interest, why it is often chosen as an object for dissection in zoology courses.

Some fish are improperly called dogfish though they resemble the real thing only in not being very good eating either, such as the American bowfin, the New World burbot, the mud puppy or the blackfish, this last a name applied with reckless abandon to a score of different fish which have little in common except that they all swim. The fantasy of their naming is evident, for they are freshwater fish, while dogfish are resolutely marine.

The Tastiest

America is fortunate, relatively, in that the species of dogfish found off its coasts is the tastiest of them all, which is not saying a great deal, since no dogfish can conscientiously be classed as gastronomic treats. "Baked, boiled, steamed or broiled they [are] barely edible," Euell Gibbons wrote in "Stalking the Blue-Eyed Scallop," "but when the flesh [is] cut into strips, dipped in batter and fried in the manner of English fish and chips, they [are] perfectly delicious, with a flavor reminiscent of lobster." The comparison with lobster does not seem to have occurred to Europeans, who know the same species and are far from enthusiastic about it. "The flesh is white and hardly delicate," says the Larousse gastronomic encyclopedia, while Alexandre Dumas expressed the opinion that "the flesh is stringy, tough and not particularly agreeable in flavor" (he also said the fish looked like a conger, overlooking the fact that it looks like a shark).

The dogfish of America is *Squalus acanthias*, which in various places is called simply dogfish, or grayfish, spiny fish, spiny dogfish, picked dogfish, cod shark, sand shark, thornback shark, spur dog, bone-dog and skittle-dog. It reaches a size of four feet, though two or three is more normal, the female being larger than the male, a peculiarity of sharks. It is the most widely distributed dogfish found on the Atlantic Coast of North America from Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras; and on the Pacific, where there is another species, *Squalus suckleyi*, from Alaska to northern California. This would seem to indicate that it is a cold-water fish, but on the other side of the Atlantic, it is not only abundant all year around on Britain's west coasts (where it is much eaten, either fresh or salted), but also appears in the Gulf of Gascony, in the Mediterranean and a little distance south of it on the African coast and is also found off South Africa.

Squalus acanthias is the *aiguillat tacheté* in French, which one might translate as the spotted needlefish, since *aiguille* means needle; the name refers to that aggressive spike in front of the dorsal fin (so it is the spur dog in English). In Venice, the spur dog is classed as the finest of dogfish, despite the comment of a 19th-century writer that these "little sharks appear on the market to serve the poor."

At a guess, *Squalus acanthias* may have been the fish Archestratus had in mind when, in what is probably the world's oldest surviving cookbook, he recommended roasting it, lightly salted, with whatever green herbs were in season, basted with olive oil, and with a few caraway seeds to give life to its normally unexciting taste.

Second Best

The second best dogfish is not too far behind. This is *Mustelus mustelus*, the smooth hound in English, found in the Mediterranean and the adjacent waters of the Atlantic, northward and southward. This is the largest of the dogfish, sometimes more than five feet, and the strangest. A sluggish swimmer, it prefers to hug the bottom, living chiefly on animals less swift than other fish, especially crustaceans: it is equipped with crushing teeth, to deal with the carapaces of crab and lobster, a diet which may account for its relative tastiness. Unlike other sharks, it is viviparous, indeed almost placentary; the unborn fish cling by a navel-like process to the mother's uterus, absorbing oxygen and nourishment by osmosis until she expels them into the sea, where they are able from the beginning to fend for themselves. Venice calls the flesh of this fish "sea veal," but seems to be influenced by its general Italian name, *palombo*, which in other contexts means "pigeon," for it is often served there with the classic accompaniment of pigeon, peas, cooked with it or separately; if you come upon *palombo con piselli* in a Venetian restaurant, better make sure which kind of *palombo* you are getting.

Dogfish are not popular with the fisherman. They tear his nets to tatters, steal fish off the hooks on trot lines before he can haul them in himself and even make away with the hooks themselves.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Root.

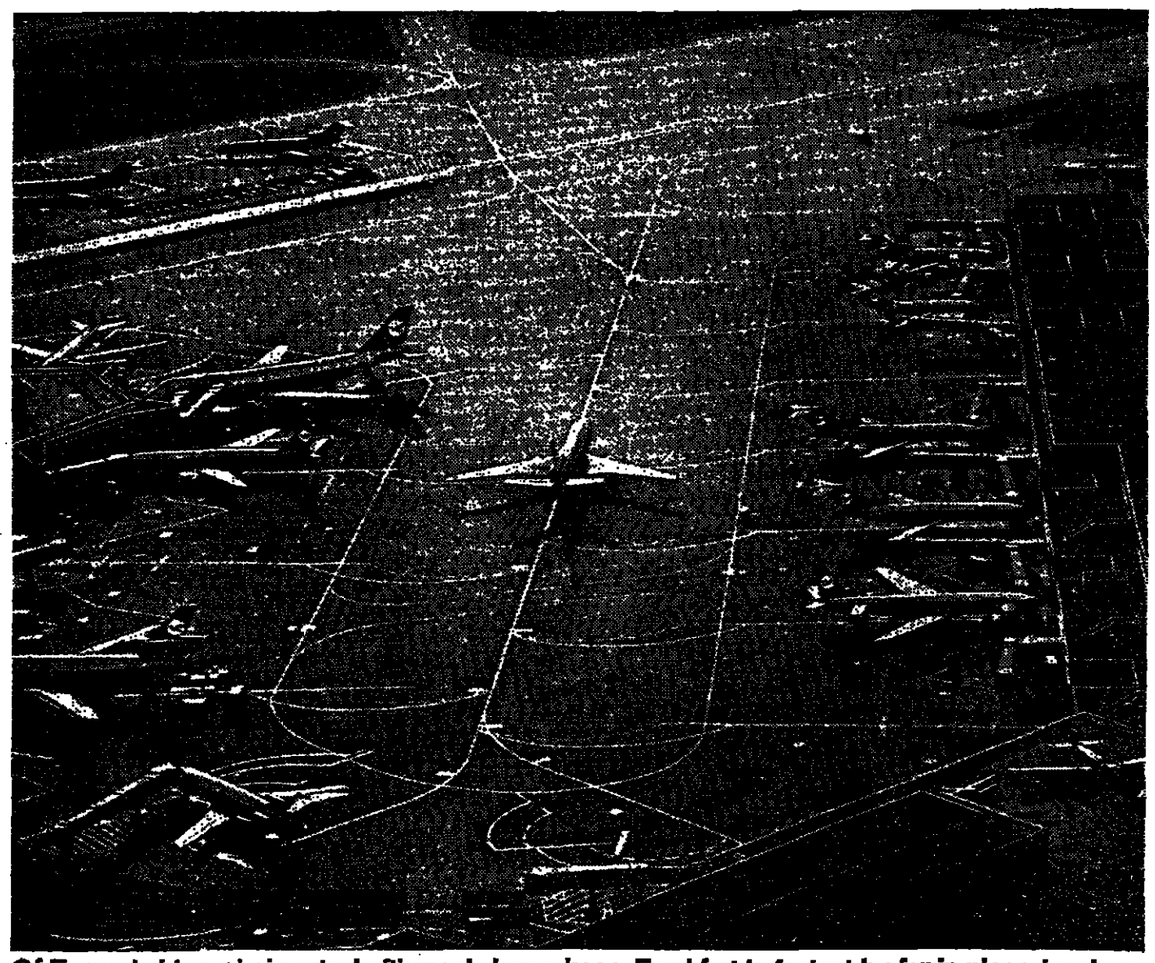
,000 Is Paid r Stradivarius

NDON, May 4 (AP).—A ivarius violin, made in ona in 1692 and once the ty of the Russian czars, sold for £44,000 at a ie's auction today.

was the third highest price for a violin at an auction. price was £84,000 for the Blunt" Stradivarius in Second highest price was 0 for a Guarneri two ago.

Stradivarius sold yesterday iven by Czar Alexander III ssia to his court violinist Maria Albrecht, whose sold it after his death. 6 it was bought by Anne ood-Hesketh, an amateur ian, who gave it to her ter Joan in 1935. Joan ood-Hesketh died last and the violin was sent- le by her executors. It ought by Michael Brand.

What makes you faster in Europe? Frankfurt Airport.



Of Europe's biggest airports, Lufthansa's home base, Frankfurt is fastest by far in plane-to-plane connections. For anywhere in Europe, west and east.

Lufthansa
German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, May 5, 1976 *

The Real Climax in Africa

It is not surprising that Mr. Kissinger's proposals in Senegal to "roll back the Sahara" and his attendance at the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi should be regarded as an anti-climactic finale to his African tour. After all, the questions of Rhodesia and South Africa on which he stated U.S. policy in the earlier phases of his journey involve dramatic human conflicts, which catch the imagination more urgently than the slow creep of desiccated soil under a hot, dry sun, or the price of copper on the open market.

Yet one does not have to accept the CIA's predictions of 40 years or more of bad weather, or the gloomy prognostications of the Club of Rome, at face value to accept the fact that man's greatest problem in the years ahead does not lie in the terms on which he lives with his fellows—but whether he lives. And answers to that question of survival rest to a greater degree on how humans can raise enough food and other raw materials, how they can distribute them fairly and how they can battle the forces of nature (or adapt to them) than on how they vote or fight among themselves.

There is not very much hope that the large group gathering under the tall, round tower of Nairobi's Conference Center will find concrete answers to the survival of the race. Such meetings tend toward more rhetoric than action, and the basic uncertainties that are now becoming apparent in man's tenuous occupation of his earth are too new, too strange, too frightening, for any ready solutions to be available. Yet when the umbrella—that symbol of Britain and its enveloping moisture—becomes rarer, and the green lawns of Old England dry under a succession of sunny skies, it should be clear that Africa and Asia, to whom drought means widespread starvation, must pay more attention to meteorology than to ideology. And Europe and the Americas cannot ignore the threat.

The answers are likely to be complex, and cut across many political barriers, many traditional systems of trade and development. The United States has been offering positive suggestions that deserve consideration: the Third World is unified on little except demands for more help: the industrialized countries are fumbling for responses. If the Nairobi conference confines itself to parliamentary exchanges and merely vocal resolutions, intent on scoring debating points, it will do as little for the world's starving and the world's poor as, say, the Organization for African Unity has done to meet the sub-Sahara drought. But if it can rise to the occasion, the current meeting may not only be the climax to Henry Kissinger's African tour but a genuine and hopeful climax for all the world's peoples.

'Watch Lists' and Watchmen

Back when President Nixon's impeachment was being debated, his champions tried to counter the charges of abuse of presidential power by raising, among other things, the "everybody does it" defense. According to this theory, the enemies lists, the 17 wiretaps and the like could be excused because Democratic presidents, notably John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, had also misused the IRS and FBI. Mr. Nixon's defenders split among themselves on whether such conduct could be justified; their point was that, however obnoxious, it was not unique to the Nixon presidency, and Mr. Nixon should not be singled out for punishment.

The Senate select committee's report on domestic intelligence has borne out part of this contention—but only part. The Kennedy administration did launch improper IRS investigations of right-wing (and, later, left-wing) groups. President Kennedy or Attorney General Robert Kenendy did use FBI wiretaps to gain political intelligence on lobbying for sugar quotas, and to investigate at least two leaks to journalists. President Johnson employed FBI surveillance at the 1964 Democratic convention. He and his aides also used the bureau extensively to probe the activities and views of anti-war critics, including U.S. senators. Moreover, it was the Johnson administration's anxieties about civil disorders and dissent that sparked the vast expansion of surveillance of law-abiding citizens by the CIA, the Army and other agencies in the mid-1960s.

Such uses of power are neither decent nor defensible. They stopped far short, however, of the offenses that primarily caused Mr. Nixon's departure in disgrace: wholesale obstruction of justice, systematic lying about crimes and withholding evidence, and setting up a private, secret spying operation in the White House—which was unknown to Congress and, therefore, not even potentially subject to the kind of oversight that the Congress could have exercised over such authorized agencies as the CIA and FBI if it had had the sense and the will to do so. Once the full magnitude of these uniquely Nixonian deeds had been disclosed, even Mr. Nixon's staunchest supporters largely abandoned the feeble claim that he had been the victim of a relentless partisan attack.

However, a complementary notion does persist, and is generally justified. This is that the illiberal acts of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations have been treated too lightly or excused too fast. Legally speaking, little punishment can now be meted out. But that does not dispose of the matter, for people seriously concerned about restraining government and enhancing civil liberties do have at minimum an obligation to acknowledge the misdeeds of presidents whom they regarded generally as friends. Beyond that, the forces and fears behind these abuses of power should be more widely understood, because those impulses were not unique to any one administration or period of history.

Without embarking on a dissertation on the perils of power, we would note a few troubling tendencies that are amply illustrated by the domestic spying of the Kennedy and, even more, the Johnson years. One is the tendency of presidents and their aides to use whatever tools may be helpful and at hand. The FBI was capable, so it was given many chores. NSA knew how to intercept international phone calls, so the "watch lists" were drawn up. And so on.

Second, there is the tendency toward righteousness in high places, the elitist conviction that those entrusted with great power are somehow vested with special perceptions of what is right and necessary for America. This can be a bureaucratic conceit as well as a presidential one; J. Edgar Hoover's FBI, the Senate report observed, "saw itself as the guardian of the public order." Such attitudes may stem from arrogance or insecurity. In either case they become doubly dangerous in seasons of public discontent, because opposition tends to stir up a volatile mix of belligerence and bewilderment. One senior aide to President Johnson testified that when the anti-war protests erupted, top officials could not believe that "a cause that is so clearly right for the country, as they perceived it, would be so widely attacked if there were not some (foreign) force behind it."

This points to the third tendency, one of the darker themes throughout American history: the tendency to search for alien influences as an explanation of dissent—or as a scapegoat for official failures. The FBI, CIA and Army intelligence reports of the 1960s are permeated with suspicion and hostility; the "new left," so sprawling and fragmented, was seen as even more sinister than the domestic "Communist threat" of the late 1940s and early 1950s. With the rising public protest against the war, and the simultaneous eruption of urban riots, the government felt itself under siege—so much so that these misplaced protective efforts, as distinct from its genuine responsibility to maintain order, seemed imperative. Indeed, given the temperament of the President and the temper of the times, future historians may marvel that repressive operations were not even more extreme.

None of these attitudes is novel. They were not secrets at the time. Instead, they were widely shared and more widely tolerated, especially among politicians who were reluctant to challenge or alienate an aggressive president or agencies as entrenched and ingenious as the FBI. And so suspicions multiplied. The real sources of public disaffection were not examined carefully. The truly violent forces were not focused on. And a war justified as a fight for freedom overseas caused the erosion of the very liberties at home that are the basis of true democratic security.

In this perspective, Watergate becomes even more exceptional and much more ominous. The more one learns about the secret side of government in the 1960s, the more one sees how crude and offensive the misdeeds of Mr. Nixon and his men had to become, and what fortuitous influences of journalistic persistence and judicial pressure were required, before the country and Congress became aroused. Just before the House committee's impeachment vote, Rep. James Mann, D-S.C., warned that "Next time, there may be no watchman in the night." There was none in the 1960s, and the nation was sorely hurt. The question now is what Americans will learn from that tragic experience. The remedy does not lie solely in new laws or stronger institutional checks and balances. The real safeguard is something even harder to sustain: a basic spirit of liberality that not only tolerates diversity and peaceful dissent, but welcomes them, especially in times of stress—and accordingly disciplines the exercise of power.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 5, 1901

BERLIN.—The much spoken of posthumous ballet in three acts entitled "Aschenbroedel" (Cinderella) by Johann Strauss, was produced yesterday for the first time at the Royal Opera House. In spite of the title, the ballet takes place in the present day, the heroine being a kind of modern Cinderella. The audience reaction was lukewarm, mediocre at best, but so was the performance of the ballet.

Fifty Years Ago

May 5, 1926

NEW YORK.—Sinclair Lewis' novel "Arrowsmith", George Kelly's play "Craig's Wife," the late Amy Lowell's book of verses, "What's O'Clock," and William Miller's reporting for the Louisville Courier-Journal of the trapping of Floyd Collins in a Kentucky cave have been awarded the $1,000 Pulitzer Prizes in letters and journalism for 1925, it was announced today by Columbia University.



More Surprises in '76 Campaign

By David S. Broder

DENVER.—Anyone who had bet last January that the Democratic nomination battle would produce a decisive winner before the Republicans made their choice could have had any odds he wanted. But that is just one of the surprises of this astonishing political year. And there are undoubtedly more to come.

Jimmy Carter, the agent of so many of the startling occurrences of 1976, was gracious enough last week to concede that even he is amazed at the speed with which the barriers to his nomination had crumbled.

He said that he expected it to be a two-man race by now, but thought the opposition would remain intact through the last set of primaries in June.

Instead, he has routed both favorite sons and active opponents and is now left with only the oft-beaten George Wallace and Morris Udall and the untested Frank Church and Jerry Brown by way of campaign rivals.

No Escaping

Meantime, after the Texas massacre, President Ford knows for a fact that there is no escaping a battle to the end with his opponent, Ronald Reagan.

This unanticipated reversal of roles makes it clear that the Democrats will have a far better chance of electing a president in November than even the optimists in the party previously thought possible. The Democrats have time for conciliation and consolidation, while the much smaller GOP may see its activist ranks shattered by the sharpest civil war since the Goldwater-Rockefeller battle of 1964.

The Republican race has been, from the beginning, a battle of incumbency vs. ideology. Mr. Ford would never have been considered a serious presidential possibility had he not already been President. And his main weapon in the primaries has been his possession of office. By selective use of patronage, by timely shifts of policy and by exploitation of the natural deference to an incumbent, Mr. Ford was able to win a series of victories by increasing margins from New Hampshire through Illinois.

But North Carolina cracked the myth of presidential invincibility, Wisconsin weakened it further and Texas smashed it to smithereens. Reagan, who for 12 years has been the most effective spokesman for the conservative ideology that prevails inside the shrunken GOP, has shown more than sufficient strength to carry the battle to the final day of primaries in California, Ohio and New Jersey on June 8.

Ford Favors

The odds still favor Mr. Ford in at least two of those three states and his victory at the convention. But it is clear that even if he finally prevails, he will need to make major concessions to the Reagan wing of the party, on both the platform and the choice of a running mate.

What is more serious, there is growing risk that the continuing GOP civil war will leave the Republicans—who now count only one-fifth of the electorate as hard-core supporters—in a weakened position for the general election.

Early this year, Stuart Spencer, Mr. Ford's campaign director, told reporters that if the President had to fight Reagan in every major state across the country, from Florida to Illinois to Texas to California, the nomination might not be worth a nickel to either man.

That is probably an overstatement. An incumbent president running in a time of peace and with an improving economy always has a powerful claim to election.

But Mr. Ford can anticipate a tough struggle from Carter and the Democrats, if he succeeds ultimately in putting Reagan away. Carter's unexpected defeat of the active opposition allows him extra weeks to seek alliances in elements of the party where he is weak today. There are many such elements—including organized labor and the elected officials in both Washington and the state capitals. But there are signs of movement toward Carter in all those areas, and time for him to pursue his courtship in an effective fashion.

The weeks ahead are not without risk for Carter. Brown, Church or Udall might score an upset that would interrupt the tide now pulling party workers to Carter's side.

More seriously, as long as he remains a hazy figure to most voters—one about whom their feelings are friendly but unfocused, sympathetic but not substantial or strong—then he is vulnerable to a serious loss of support from any incident that casts him in a bad light. The increasing scrutiny of Carter offers him both risk and reward.

But, barring mishap, the Democrats will be running as their presidential candidate a Southerner who enjoys strong black support, a superb campaigner who has won in such diverse and vital states as Florida, Texas, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

And that is a formidable challenge to a President who is having a tough time beating a 65-year-old former movie actor.

Why Was the Dragon Slain?

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Something very unusual is going on in Britain's nuclear program. It is difficult to conclude from available details on this highly classified subject whether recent developments should be linked to London's strategic planning.

They are more probably related to efforts at supporting the economy, to preparations for a "European" atomic weapons pool with France, or even to political fears that U.S. neo-isolation may curb access to vital materials on which the United Kingdom has hitherto depended.

Consider the following apparently unrelated facts: (1) London's Ministry of Defense announced it would halt imports of weapons-grade tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen gas, purchased for 20 years from the United States; (2) It became known that a seven-nation London agreement controlling export of nuclear materials, was running into trouble with the Common Market's nuclear agency, Euratom; (3) And Britain formally interred in the Organization of Economic Coordination and Development last Thursday "the Dragon," a unique installation.

Tritium is a component of H-bombs derived from many ores although often associated with aluminum. In the West it is now produced by the United States and France. It is not only costly but decays rapidly, with a half-life of 12.5 years as compared to millions of years for uranium and thousands of years for plutonium. But fusionable tritium is enormously more explosive than either of the above fissionable elements. It is also far lighter and therefore capable of propulsion by smaller weapons systems.

Why are the British giving up their guaranteed U.S. source of tritium and constructing their own facilities at Chapelcross and Galloway? Britain is broke and curbing almost every other expenditure including the Dragon—more of which later. Is the change to create jobs, to save money by saving dollars, to make a brand new secret weapon, or to safeguard against the fear of a sudden U.S. cutoff?

Or is it to free Britain from U.S. restrictions, thus allowing it to go ahead with an oft-mentioned, never-agreed plan to join France in building a "European" nuclear force pooled by the two countries? Fusion warheads like those based on tritium have virtually no fallout, unlike fission weapons based on uranium and plutonium. This is vital in considering the defense of tiny, populated Europe.

As for the Common Market flap: Washington inspired secret meetings last year to work out a secret accord between three Euratom members (Britain, France, West Germany) and four other nations (the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and Japan) restricting exports of specialized nuclear materials.

But the other six Common Market partners were told nothing about their three partners' deal, until last week. Why not? Also, why were they informed last week? Above all, why did London and Paris spurn a Bonn suggestion that reference to Euratom (Common Market nuclear branch) be made in the original pact?

Finally there is the strange Dragon case. This is a unique nuclear reactor built in Britain for the benefit of OECD members. It is the world's only versatile high-temperature experimental nuclear facility and could attain temperatures of 1,000 degrees centigrade as compared with 300 to 500 achieved by ordinary nuclear reactors.

With the Dragon's technology it would be possible to produce metals like iron or aluminum directly from their ores by heat itself—like global creation—instead of by indirect electrical processes. The Dragon potentially could gasify coal or produce hydrogen as a fuel.

In the nuclear energy field the Dragon's demise is compared by scientists with the kind of faulty judgment which in the political field led to Watergate. The remarkable facility itself, born in 1959 thanks to an OECD protocol, came into operation five years later in Winfrith Heath, England. It was named for the renowned hot breath of the mythical dragon.

Why Killed?

Why was it killed? The slaughter was allegedly pushed by Britain's energy minister as a money-saving gimmick. Is it worth the price to international knowledge? It will delay for years the advance of some types of beneficial research. Will another Dragon have to be constructed at far greater expense later on?

And what has the Dragon's death got to do with other nuclear developments? British manufacture of tritium may cost more than is saved by murdering the Dragon. And why, now, the argument about excluding Euratom from a secret nuclear agreement, largely at London's request? These events approximately coincide. Something seems peculiar.

—Letter—

U.S. Survival

Is this our United States that intentionally sacrifices our ally Cambodia, that would forsake forever our friendship with Eastern Europe and that now is alleged to have kindled the war in little Lebanon? Whatever the reasons may be, it is not enough to place our survival above all other values.

Does this spirit represent the will of the U.S. people or have we fallen into the hands of unscrupulous leaders who would use our power ruthlessly for their own purposes? Have we become resigned to forsaking responsibility in the hope that they know best? Surely we are capable of asserting our moral values come what may.

HARRISON LEWIS.
Mediterranean, Malta.

Peter Lennon From London:

This month Parliament is considering a white paper which proposes to... create a Race Relations Commission ... the 'last hurdle to race harmony.'

LONDON—Britain has only had an anti-discrimination law for 12 years largely because of the often forgotten fact that it has only had a significant large Black and Asian population for less than 25 years.

Until the outbreak of World War II in 1939 blacks and Asians were rare, mostly to be found in seaport towns like Cardiff and Liverpool or in London's dock area.

The first significant influx came during the war in the form of servicemen from the colonies and workers come to help the war effort. In the years that followed, the trickle continued until in the 1950s it turned to a flood when Asians played their part in helping to save the cotton and woolen industries, and recruiting offices in the Caribbean encouraged West Indians to go and help run the London buses with the Asians.

At that stage the time for racial conflict was imminent. While U.S. racists could stir up neuroses about the fast birth rate of blacks, British racists could raise apprehensions about the menacing sea of millions of blacks and Asians spread throughout the Commonwealth who had access to Britain by right.

Violence

The climax of racial violence was the Notting Hill rioting in 1958 in London where whites carrying banners with the slogan "We'll Kill the Blacks" clashed with blacks; There were 177 arrests and many injuries. As the Pakistani journalist Dilip Hiro wrote in his book "Black British, White British," "The age of innocence came to a dramatic end... They (the West Indians) were made to realise that they were not 'overseas British' now living in Britain, but were black men and black women living in a white society."

The story since then has been one of legislation intended to curb an excessive inflow of immigrants with the expressed motivation, often accepted with some cynicism, of simply trying to avoid a white backlash by not unleashing too many colored or black people on the country.

A Farce

With this went the formation of bodies intended to ease racial conflict and protect the rights of the immigrant minorities, which today are estimated to be 1.7 million, forming 2.5 of the total population.

The first body formed by Relations Board, was a joke must at birth. The criminalization of racial discrimination in public places as a civil tempo was reclassified as demeanor. The board itself to the task of "conciliation between victim and discriminator" and if the "victim" objected had no further channel of complaint. The second was the mumsy Relations Council, sort of poor relation, in the sense of the word, of the town halls. It was crippled that it did not even merit an Enoch Powell's notorious "River of Blood" speech.

This month Parliament is considering a white paper on race relations which proposes to these two bodies and the Race Relations Commission was described a year ago as "last hurdle to race harmony." But the first man to say this was Alex Lyon, minister of state at the Home Office responsible concerned with immigration problems, who was fired in Callaghan's second reshuffle a few weeks ago. He went on to say and roaring, claiming that the Civil Service wants to put the brakes on legal immigration. He said that his efforts to end the widespread practice in overseas embassies of slowing down the granting of permits for dependents to join their families in Britain had earned him bitter hostility of the civil service.

But these internal resistions in the Labor government only a part of the problem. ethnic minority groups throughout Britain have already voiced about the implications of the new law. Their main complaint that while individuals can take their cases to court, they have to go alone to face complex legalistic technicalities in cases notoriously difficult to prove and usually lost by local judges often refusing to accept the existence of prejudice.

In addition the new legislation where it involves parties will do nothing to help the vast advance into the areas where they are now prepared to exist in practice, accountancy, medicine

The Jamaicans

But the real problem is the source of most conflict is between Jamaicans. There are no ghettos in Britain; no one is forced to live in South London where he cannot live in comparative comfort. Property values are not affected by the appearance of a few black families on a street. But there are concentrations of blacks where the young develop a ghetto mentality.

Derek Humphry, who with his wife John won the 1972 Martin Luther King Memorial Prize for their book "They're Black," the book considered to be the one written in Britain or the United States most likely to contribute to racial harmony, sees the real problem in the black youths. They do not have the attachment to their home culture of the older generation. This, he says, is a fast growing population that is defensively isolated and understandably resentful. Although the crime rate among Asians is substantially lower than among whites, and the crime rate among West Indian adults is also lower, there is a disturbingly increasingly high rate of violent crimes among West Indian youths.

Another problem which Derek Humphry pinpoints in his book "Police Power and Black People" raises more serious issues in the near future. He writes: "The next 10 or 15 years have produced massive evidence to demonstrate that equality under the law is not the right black people in this country could automatically expect. The police, the courts of law, the prisons, the 'community' and the mental institutions, the educational system, all claim an unrepresentative number of black victims."

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

Harry Bushe, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 3.830.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 2 2113. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-23-01. Telex: 280.956 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.
© 1976 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 31.960

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1976

Saudi Arabia to Press For Oil Price Freeze

IYADH, Saudi Arabia, May 4 uters).—Saudi Oil Minister ed Zaki Yamani said today his country wants internaal oil prices to stay frozen for rest of 1976.

said in an interview that di Arabia would seek a price-ing agreement at a May 27 eting of oil ministers from the ations of the Organization of oleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

the meeting, on the island di off Indonesia, the minsare to decide oil price levels ake effect after the current freeze ends on June 30.

Sheikh Yamani, interviewed in office at the Oil Ministry here, that Saudi Arabia wants to lish a system fixing the relavalues of different grades of e oil.

present, the only price fixed hat of the "marker crude," i Arabia's light crude shipfrom Ras Tanura on the Per-Gulf.

Some Maneuvering

me OPEC members have been ng the premiums charged e or below the marker price, rding to quality and proxity to markets of the different es of crudes, in order to boost sales when the market was

ked what Saudi Arabia hopes tain at the Bali meeting on price level, Sheikh Yamani "Our position is to fight any ase. We think it has to be n again.

believe an agreement ld be reached on value diftials so we do not fix the of Saudi crude only and everybody free to lower his the way he wants.

this would mean adopting a ula by which all crudes will be fixed in accordance with the marker . . . That formula might be a little bit flexible."

The OPEC last increased the price of oil last September, when it rose by 10 per cent. U.S. experts have been predicting a new rise of about 5 per cent above the present basic price of $11.51 a barrel.

Asked about negotiations for Saudi Arabia's complete take-over of Aramco (the Arabian American Oil Co.), Sheikh Yamani said that it is now just a question of holding another meeting to complete the details and sign the agreement.

The company, in which the Saudi government has had a 60-per-cent stake for the last two years, accounts for nearly 97 per cent of crude oil output in Saudi Arabia.

German Bank Increases Its Reserve Rules

FRANKFURT, May 4 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank decided today to raise the minimum reserve requirements banks have to maintain at the central bank interest free by 5 per cent retroactive to May 1 and by another 5 per cent effective June 1.

This will cut bank liquidity by a total of 4 billion deutsche marks, the central bank said.

Bundesbank president Karl Klasen said that this move was not meant to signal a tightening of the central bank's credit policy.

Cash Holdings Of U.K. Fall During Month

After Heavy Spending To Bolster Sterling

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—Britain's official reserves backing the pound sterling fell by more than $1 billion for the second straight month, the government announced today.

The Treasury said the reserves dropped by $1.057 billion in April, after declining by a record $1.119 billion in March.

The Treasury also announced plans to withdraw some $800 million in special drawing rights at the International Monetary Fund.

This had been arranged last November but the decision to take advantage of these standby facilities now was clearly related to April's fall in reserves.

At the end of April, Britain's official reserves totaled $4.848 billion, the Treasury said.

Defense Spending

There was no official explanation for the huge fall, but it is known that the Bank of England dipped heavily into reserves during April to prevent the pound from falling further than its record low of $1.80.

The pound closed at $1.91 on March 31. A year ago it stood at $2.40.

For the past two months the Bank of England has used its reserves to buy pounds to steady the exchange rate.

The pound closed here today at $1.8265, down from $1.83025 yesterday.

Britain's official reserves are composed of gold, convertible foreign currency, including dollars, and special drawing rights at the IMF.

Borrowing Difficult

With less than $5 billion left in the reserves at the Bank of England, some financial sources here believe that eventually the government may have to choose between huge foreign currency borrowings abroad and simply letting the pound slide.

Lira Hits New Low

ROME, May 4 (AP-DJ).—The lira tumbled to a new low today on the foreign exchange markets. It cost almost 912 lire to buy a dollar, compared with just under 903 lire yesterday.

Dealers said trading was heavy. It was not immediately clear what aid, if any, the central bank gave to the battered lira.

The effects of the steady sharp decline are becoming more obvious. The government statistics bureau reported today that wholesale prices in March were 4.6 per cent higher than in February. The last time such a sharp rise was recorded was just after the quadrupling of world oil prices in early 1974.

The weak lira has had a strong effect on prices because Italy depends very heavily on imports of fuels and food, especially meat. These have to be paid for in dollars, for which dealers have to spend more and more lire,passing on this higher cost to consumers.

The latest figures, for February, show the inflation rate is nearing a 30-per-cent annual rate.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Pays Bonus Dividend

With a near record $800-million profit to report for the first quarter, General Motors Corp. has decided to pay its common stock shareholders a bonus dividend of 50 cents a share. The leading U.S. auto maker declared the special dividend in addition to its regular quarterly payment of 60 cents a share. Both are payable June 10 to shareholders of record May 13. GM's regular quarterly dividend has been 60 cents a share since the first quarter of 1975, when it was reduced from 85 cents at the depth of the industry's worst slump since the Depression. That cut was the first since 1946.

RCA Sees Strong Second Quarter

RCA Corp expects to have "a strong second quarter" and barring any unforeseen economic reversal "an excellent year," Anthony Conrad, president, told the annual meeting. "For the first time in more than two years every major part of RCA is moving ahead," he said. In the first quarter, RCA earnings more than doubled the depressed year-earlier results and climbed to $34.3 million, or 44 cents a share. Mr. Conrad said this progress reflects "a large scale turnaround" in RCA's electronics manufacturing businesses, as well as more gains by diversified businesses that performed well during the recession. He said that RCA has been pressing "a tough minded review of our operations" to improve efficiency and profit margins. In the first quarter, the continued administrative costs per sales dollar were cut by 6 per cent and marketing costs by 7 per cent and sales per employee were increased by 15 per cent.

Since the beginning of this year the previously reported sale or discontinuance of some operations has eliminated businesses that had a total net operating loss of almost $15 million in the final full year of their ownership. In commenting on its progress with its video disc system, Mr. Conrad said: "We are well advanced in solving every technical problem that has arisen so far. We are actually producing both the discs and players in manufacturing test runs in Indianapolis." But despite this progress, he did not say when RCA would introduce its video disc system. RCA is locked into a fierce competition with Philips of the Netherlands in producing such a system.

Troubles With Loans to Third World

Soviet Debt-Collecting Problem Reported

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union has a long list of outstanding "problem loans" that it has granted other countries and it is not doing very well as an international bill collector, the Institute for International Policy, a private research group, reported last night.

The political winds have shifted in a number of Third World countries the Russians have helped through economic aid loans, confronting Communist creditors with the difficult task of trying to persuade "resentful rightest regimes to pay off the debts run up by their leftist predecessors," the research group said.

Indonesia's former Sukarno regime "left nearly a billion dollars in unpaid debts to Communist countries and another billion to the capitalist countries," the report said, adding that "these debts have never been repudiated."

$1-Billion Loss

The report said that official U.S. government figures show that a 1970 debt-rescheduling operation for Indonesia has resulted in losses of about $1 billion for Communist lenders, while the United States lost "only" $215 million.

Chile, which has gone through four debt renegotiations during the last 10 years, was listed as another problem for Moscow. The Soviet Union's loans to Chile's Allende government, deposed by the current military junta, totaled about $168 million.

The Russians managed to convert four short-term loans to Chile, amounting to 76.7 million, to one long-term loan with payments extending over a seven-year period beginning in 1974, the institute said, but it added: "The Russians probably will be disappointed again in their hopes for repayment."

The Allende government also borrowed from East Germany, Czechoslovakia and other East European countries, the report said, and received $15 million from $67 million in credits granted by China.

The Soviet Union's "unhappy" Indonesian and Chilean experiences, the report said, provide one key to the "stiff attitude" the Russians are taking on repayment of about $3 billion in Egypt's outstanding military-aid debt to Moscow. The institute said the Egyptians have been repaying economic aid loans from the Russians.

Russia Seeks Loan

LONDON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Foreign Trade Bank is seeking a $250-million, five-year syndicated Eurocurrency bank loan from a group led by Bankers Trust International.

North Korea's Debts

SEOUL, May 4 (AP-DJ).—A South Korean Cabinet minister said yesterday that North Korea's outstanding foreign debts totaled $2.144 billion at the end of 1975. Of that total, $1.242 billion involved loans from Western nations and $920 million came from the Soviet Union, according to Unification Minister Yoo Sang Geun. He said North Korea had by the end of February defaulted on Western loans totaling $244.5 million.

Wall St. Prices Gain After Early Setback

NEW YORK, May 4 (IHT).—Apparently feeding more on internal factors rather than from anything in the news background, prices rallied in late New York Stock Exchange trading today, reversing an early decline.

Analysts could not offer any special reason for the turnaround, although they suggested that the light volume during the retreat likely prompted investors to engage in some bargain hunting.

The Dow Jones industrial average edged up 3.38 points to 993.70. It had been down more than 5 points earlier in the day.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 635 to about 570. Volume totaled 17.23 million shares, compared with 15.18 million yesterday.

Initial softness was attributed mainly to worry about a tightening in U.S. monetary policy and its possible impact on interest rates.

Two leading banking experts predicted a gradual increase in short-term interest rates through the balance of the year as a result of Federal Reserve monetary policy.

James O'Leary, vice-chairman of United States Trust Co., said in Washington he expected the bank prime interest rate to advance to 7.5 per cent to 7.75 per cent by the end of the year from the current 6.5 to 6.75 per cent.

Andrew Brimmer, a former Federal Reserve governor and now a Harvard professor, said he also believes interest rates will edge upward through the rest of 1976.

Singer climbed 1 5/8 to 19 1/2. Some industry analysts predicted that this year and next will be excellent years for the company.

Cabot spurted 3 1/8 to 24. Cabot, which reported sharply higher earnings, also said merger talks with Sprague Electric were terminated by mutual consent. Sprague's stock fell 2 1/4 to 9 1/2.

Atlantic Richfield gained 2 1/2 to 98 1/2 after a company forecast of higher earnings for 1976.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange pointed higher, with advances ahead of declines, 412 to 124. Turnover amounted to 71,316 contracts, up from 61,359 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.16 to 101.97.

Soybean futures advanced 3 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade but wheat, corn and oats prices were lower.

Wheat futures were down nearly 2 cents, corn 1 1/4 and oats 1/2. Soybean oil lost about 20 points, while soybean meal advanced about $1.

Chrysler U.K. Loss Doubles

LONDON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. today announced a record net loss for 1975 of £35.5 billion—double the year-earlier net loss of £17.7 million.

The British unit of Chrysler Corp. expects "a significant loss" this year also, chairman Gilbert Hunt said, adding that "current efforts are being directed towards the company returning to profitable operation during subsequent years."

Chrysler U.K. revenue in 1975 rose to £351.1 million from £313.3 million a year earlier.

Mr. Hunt said the losses expected in 1976 would be partially due to the company's reorganization following the government's decision late last year to put as much as £162.5 million into the company over the next four years.

John Riccardo, chairman of the parent Chrysler company, had threatened last fall to pull Chrysler out of Britain because of the British company's problems.

Pertamina's Debts Are Set at $6.2 Billion

JAKARTA, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Indonesia has told foreign bankers that its troubled state oil company, Pertamina, has debts and payment obligations totaling the equivalent of $6.2 billion, plus additional unspecified commitments on a tanker fleet.

The estimates were provided by Rachmat Saleh, governor of Indonesia's central bank, in an apparent effort to calm foreign bankers worried by recent reports that auditors had discovered that debts totaled more than $10 billion—sharply above what bankers were estimating when they agreed a year ago to help the government bail the company out.

Pertamina currently is the object of a massive financial rescue operation. In the past year, dozens of banks in North America, Europe and Japan have lent Indonesia more than $1 billion so its central bank could pay off Pertamina's short-term bank debt.

The government's latest estimate puts the external debt at about $2.3 billion and domestic debt and payments obligations at $3.9 billion.

Mr. Saleh did not specify the additional amount that Pertamina has in commitments on its tanker fleet, but he said the government expects to be able to reduce the amounts "significantly" in negotiations currently in progress. Privately, government officials have not argued with estimates that the company's commitments in tankers total at least $2 billion.

an Aide Sees OPEC Unity hreatened by Pricing Issue

By Eric Pace

HRAN, May 4 (NYT).—s chief negotiator on oil, hid Amouzegar, believes the of price differentials for ing grades of crude oil d have grave consequences he unity" of the Organiza- of Petroleum Exporting tries.

Amouzegar, who is also interior minister, predicted interview that the issue "attract more discussion" e OPEC ministerial meeting ng May 27 on Bali than l the setting of the future price for OPEC crude.

Amouzegar made no pre- n as to how the OPEC change the present base and he did not divulge his ument's precise position on ssue except to assert that function in the OPEC had been to adopt a compro- g role "between the two ex- s."

Sluggish Demand

sluggish demand for oil encouraged some OPEC ers to engage in some price shaving on individual varieties of oil, particularly the heavier, less marketable grades.

This has led to some public recriminations among OPEC members. Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, criticized Iraq some weeks ago as having "taken the lead in lowering prices." He suggested that, over the last year, Iraq's price cuts had sometimes "reached almost $1 a barrel."

The sheikh's criticism dovetailed with reports in oil industry circles, reports which the Iraqi government had already denied.

Even Iran, which needs maximum oil revenues to pay its huge armaments bills and aid its populace of more than 30 million, reluctantly reduced the price of its heavy crude oil last winter, by 9.5 cents to $11.40, to make it more attractive on the world market.

Mr. Amouzegar expressed some doubt that agreement on unified OPEC ground rules concerning price differentials would be reached at Bali.

A Fraud and Bribery Scandal, Swiss Style

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

JRICH, (NYT).—A picture of corporate fraud, sloppy international financing ctice—and just possibly the bribing of lic officials—is coming into focus in Swiss city.

he tale involves the former financial cer of a Zurich subsidiary of Honeywell l Corp., a major French-American con- ; through his machinations $10 million deftly lifted from banks, investors and company.

ut the officer—caught and confessed— been singing to the local district at- ey, and his song is that the bribery of lic officials to make a sale is common. a highly unusual move, a 17-member ial parliamentary commission has be- an investigation of the charges of cor- te bribery of the city's officials.

n internal Zurich police document which me available to The New York Times that the case was "a classic example fraud in which what is called the fi- cial underworld participates." Roland mpfli, a 37-year-old Swiss citizen and nerly financial director of Honeywell l's Zurich subsidiary, who was arrested, fessed to forgery and fraud and spent months in jail last year after his arrest, ough he has not yet been formally con- ed of any crimes. He talked freely to eporter about the case, and official stigators also have been interviewed, ough they ask not to be quoted.

he fraud and missing $10 million are e distinct from the corporate bribery ges, which come from Mr. Stämpfli which are now being investigated.

he Zurich civic administration spent million for Honeywell installations be- n 1960 and 1974 and is the company's est client in Switzerland.

bribery was common practice and what eywell spent was chickenfeed," Mr. mpfli told a reporter. He said that as as he knew the amounts changing ds in Zurich "never totaled more than 000 Swiss francs," or $40,000, when he financial director of Honeywell Bull in ich.

Most Serious Charge

is most serious charge, being investigat involves alleged overcharging of the of Zurich by 1 million Swiss francs in and 1974.

e admits he told the district attorney that bills for services not performed were accepted by the city.

"It had become such a widespread practice it almost became a joke" to work up phony services for which the city could be billed, he said.

"I say categorically that no bribes have been paid," insists Joseph Grandi, general manager of Honeywell Bull's Zurich unit and Mr. Stämpfli's superior in the past.

A Honeywell spokesman in Minneapolis denies any Zurich bribery, although the company admits $1.8 million was paid abroad from 1971 through 1975 "primarily in connection with specific sales to customers in the public and private sectors" or to speed up "official actions."

This spending was at variance with company policy, the American corporation says, and senior management had no prior knowledge of it although it was recorded in the financial records.

In Paris, Maxime Bonnet, general manager of affiliates for Honeywell Bull, says: "On bribes our position is very clear. As far as we know and our accounting people know, we did not pay any bribes in Switzerland or Austria."

'Never Had Complaints'

As to the charge of overcharging Zurich, Mr. Bonnet says: "We did not invoice the city of Zurich any sum which was not specified in the contract. We never had any complaints."

Mr. Stämpfli, he charges, is "utilizing all means to divert attention from the real point, which was his responsibility in the fraud."

That fraud began six years ago.

In 1970, when Mr. Stämpfli became financial director of Honeywell Bull Zurich, according to the police document, underworld figures approached and offered him the post of chairman of a small oil burner servicing company, Afta-Thalmann, A.G.

He accepted—while keeping his job at Honeywell Bull—and, the police say, the underworld figures "were clever enough" to get him to put $40,000 of his own into the little company. But he soon realized that more money was needed to make the venture profitable. His partners told him that if he signed Honeywell's guarantee on $500,000 in notes for loans to two shady companies, he could make a killing. Within a year the $500,000 and the two shady companies were gone. Honeywell Bull paid off the notes as Mr. Stämpfli "camouflaged the sum by falsifying the books," the police said.

To clear these losses he was offered another chance for a killing, this one to finance a machine that would make the blind see. He endorsed $1.5 million in notes in Honeywell Bull's name. "Soon enough," the police report said, "the machine turned out to be useless" and again Mr. Stämpfli had Honeywell pay off the notes.

Now he was in for $2 million, and his partners explained how he could make it up and grow rich, too, by issuing Honeywell Bull promissory notes for $8 million. For these he also forged a second official's signature.

"I admit that I did some things that were wrong," Mr. Stämpfli told a reporter, "but they (Honeywell) knew the situation," he insists, a claim denied by Honeywell.

The new $8 million, Mr. Stämpfli says, was to go to International Chemalloy. This company was promoted as a "space age" metals firm, was listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, had a record of three cases of stock manipulation against it and was in receivership by February 1975. Where the $8 million went is a bit vague. But the holders of the $8 million in notes wanted their money.

The banks that bought the paper aren't happy. They include: the Bishops International Bank of London, a consortium bank whose main stockholders are the Royal Bank of Canada and the National Westminster Bank of London; Allgemeine Finanz und Waren Treuhand, controlled by the Credit Anstalt, a state-owned institution that is Austria's biggest bank; Bank Oppenheim-Pierson International of Luxembourg, a consortium bank of Pierson, Heldring & Pierson of Amsterdam, and Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie of Cologne; and the Société Lyonnaise de Dépots et de Crédit Industriel of Lyons.

They're all suing Honeywell Bull.

A Honeywell spokesman in Minneapolis said the notes were forged or falsely issued and in court papers answering the banks Honeywell denies any obligation to honor them.

The issue, of course, is, assuming that the $8 million can't be recovered, does Honeywell Bull have an obligation to pay the banks holding the notes.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

May 4, 1976

$20,000,000

The Budd Automotive Company of Canada Limited

9½% Guaranteed Notes Due 1983

Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by

The Budd Company

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Crédit Commercial de France

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Al-Ahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Andresens Bank A/S — Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.

Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banca della Svizzera Italiana — Bank of America International — Bank Julius Bär & Co. AG

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV — Bankers Trust International Limited

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg — Banque Privée S.A. — Banque Rothschild — Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank

Bergen Bank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Burns Fry Limited — Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Chase Manhattan Limited — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.

Continental Illinois Limited — County Bank Limited — Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers

Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — First Boston (Europe) Limited

First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna — Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Greenshields Incorporated — De l'Harpe, Leclerc & Cie

Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Intermobiliare International — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kjobenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Kuwait International Finance Co. (S.A.K.) (KIFCO)

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. — Lloyds Bank International Limited — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Neue Bank — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich — Den norske Creditbank — Orion Bank Limited

Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout, Kempen S.A. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Saudi Arabian Investment Company, Inc. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Ltd. — Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Société Privée de Gestion Financière — Société Séquanaise de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Sumitomo White Weld Limited — Svenska Handelsbanken — Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. Panama — Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Weisscredit, Trade and Investment Bank — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 4

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	91	45⅝	44¼	45⅜	+ 1
51⅞	38	ACFIn 2.60	9	24	42⅞	42½	42½	— ⅜
19¼	8½	AcmeClv .50	6	13	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
4	2¾	AdmDg .04e	7	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12¾	9⅝	AdmEx .71e		15	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
5¼	4	Adms Millis	8	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13½	7¾	Addressog	14	103	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
9¾	7¼	Advinv .18e		7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	14	515	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
44	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	21	13	12⅞	13	
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	17	43	4	4	4	— ⅛
82⅝	68⅛	AirPrd .20b	19	168	79⅞	78	79	— ⅞
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .75	14	28	19⅞	19½	19¾	
26½	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	6	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	8	37	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
25¾	18¾	Akzona 1.20	13	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
110¾	104½	AlaPw pf11		z270	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅜
101		AlaP pf9.44		z30	98½	98½	98½	+ 1½
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .15e	7	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	
28¼	14	Albanyin .60	16	6	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	AlberoC .36	21	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Albertsn .72	8	7	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
29⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .60	106	383	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .66	6	16	16⅝	16½	16½	
28	21⅞	AlconLb .28	22	28	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	85	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .950	14	22	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ½
48⅞	26⅜	AlgLud 1.80	8	7	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
45½	33¼	AlgLud pf3		6	43⅝	43½	43½	— ½
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	170	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18	9¾	AllenGrp .60	15	62	18⅛	17⅞	18	
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	x95	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	10	AlldMnt .60	7	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅜	AlldProd .60		3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
59½	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	7	26	51	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Alld Supmkt		22	3⅝	3½	3½	
19¼	11⅝	AllisChal .40	6	182	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
9¼	6½	AlphaP Ind	11	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
52⅞	38½	Alcoa 1.34	30	157	50¾	49⅝	50½	
41½	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	8	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅜
56½	47	Amax 1.75	13	x333	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅜
137⅞	115	Amax pf5.25		x1	132¼	132¼	132¼	— 1½
56¼	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		x35	54⅞	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
19	11⅛	AMBAC .88	7	67	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .32	7	26	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
21⅞	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	18	18⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
22½	16⅝	A Hess .20b	6	450	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
55⅞	45⅝	AHes pf3.50		85	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	+ ½
21¼	15¼	AAirFilt .48	9	10	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
12⅞	8⅝	Am Airlin		1231	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅞
15⅞	11¾	ABaker .80	4	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
43½	38¼	A Brnds 2.90	9	x76	41	40⅝	40⅞	
30⅝	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	30	397	29½	29	29½	— ⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	62	33¼	32⅞	33	
25⅝	21	A Can pf1.75		3	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	213	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
28½	22⅞	ADistTel .64	18	9	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		15	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	x480	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
15	10	AFamily .28	8	52	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	AmFlp Sys		28	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z50	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		18	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
16⅝	13⅜	A Gnins .68	6	x76	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
26¼	22	A Ginpfl.80		x17	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅜
17½	15	A Gins pf.90		x1	15	15	15	+ ½
18½	13	AmHoist .88	5	31	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
37¾	31¼	AmHome 1	20	594	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
167	147	A Home pf 2		5	149	147¼	149	+ 2
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34	22	187	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	5⅝	A Medicl .12	8	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	32	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5¼	Am Motors	5	189	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	32¾	A NatG 2.64	7	74	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ¼
19¼	8½	AmSeat .30e	5	24	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.071	6	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
27⅝	16½	AmStand 1	8	140	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
76¾	54½	A Std pf4.75		6	72¼	72	72	— ¼
8¼	6⅛	AmSterll .30	11	67	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
31½	26⅛	AmStrs 1.60	5	40	27¼	27	27	
58⅞	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	1229	58	57⅝	57⅝	
61⅞	55	AmT&T pf 4		99	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		4	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
47⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		5	46	46	46	
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
14	12¼	AW prl 1.25		z100	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	AmesD .06e	5	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1	9	13	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	18	AMF In 1.24	12	156	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
19⅞	14⅞	Amtec Inc 1	6	80	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .41	44	168	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	6	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Ampex Corp	19	140	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
44¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	9	41⅝	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
8	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		7	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
41⅞	34	Amsted 2	6	302	38⅞	37	38⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅞	Amtel .32	6	44	6⅛	6	6⅛	
26¼	17⅛	Anacond .60		68	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
31⅞	22⅞	AnchH 1.30	8	92	31	30½	30⅞	— ⅛
42	35¾	AndCly 1.50	7	11	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	29	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
10⅞	7¼	Anixter .16	5	29	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
12⅞	9	AnsulCo .531		8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
15¾	10¾	Apache .50	7	12	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
29⅞	23¾	Apco Oil	164	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		11	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
17¼	13⅛	APL Corp 1	5	21	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	16	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
60⅝	47⅝	ARA Sv 1.60	17	46	57	56½	56½	— ¼
14⅛	9¾	ArcataN .52	8	x39	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅛	ArchDan .20	11	205	22½	22	22	— ⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	18	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Aristar		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17½	15⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	122	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
110	103¼	AriPpf 10.70		z70	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ½
9	6	ArkBest .28r		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
36	27⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	8	36	25⅛	24⅞	25	
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5⅜	4¼	Armada Cp	12	1	4½	4½	4½	
35½	26¼	Armco 1.60a	9	131	31¾	31⅜	31¾	
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		13	31½	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	23¾	ArmstCk .84	15	108	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ 1⅛
16	9⅝	Arvin .13e	8	46	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		137	25⅝	24⅝	25	— 1
20	13½	Asarco .60	48	276	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
29¾	19¾	AshlOil 1.70	6	94	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
40	33¼	AsdDrG 1.50	11	28	35¾	34¼	34⅞	— 1⅛
14¼	8⅞	Athlone .40	5	38	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19¾	17¼	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	21	18⅞	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
98½	87	AtlRich 2.50	16	233	96	93⅞	95⅛	+ 1⅝
165¾	137	AtlRch pf3		3	159	159	159	+ 1
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		56	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	+ 1⅛
5½	3¼	Atlas Corp	15	137	5	4⅞	5	
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	5	48	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
67¾	54	AutData .40	27	15	64⅝	63½	63½	— ⅜
7½	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	23	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8¼	Avco Corp	2	90	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		35	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	19⅞	AvcoCp pf		69	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
29¾	23¾	AveryInt .28	44	154	27	27	27	
18⅛	7⅞	Avis Inc	7	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
20½	16⅛	Avnetinc .50	8	133	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	17	311	43	41⅞	43	+ 1⅛

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	18⅜	BabckWil 1	7	142	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	4⅜	Bache .40a	4	79	10	9⅞	9⅞	
12¼	8⅝	Bakerin .24	8	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
54	40⅞	BakrIntl .42	12	x34	42⅞	42	42¼	+ ⅜
10¾	8¼	BaldDH .60	6	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	7	5	22⅝	22	22	— ¼
19⅝	11⅜	BallyMf .07e	14	129	18⅞	17⅝	18⅜	+ 1
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	68	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z100	55	54½	55	+ 2
16½	12½	BanCa 1.16e	43	35	15	14¾	15	
32⅞	20⅝	Bandag .05e	13	1968	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	3	29	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅝	12½	BangP pf 2		5	16	15⅝	16	— ¼
12⅛	9	BanP pf1.25		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
33	29⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	14	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅝	Bk of Va .88	6	23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅝	BankTr 3	6	64	33⅛	32⅞	33¼	— ⅛
28⅛	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		35	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
30⅝	24⅝	BarbOil 1.60		21	27¼	26⅝	27¼	
18	16⅝	BardCR .22	13	41	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
31⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	8	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
25¾	22⅝	BatesMf .80	6	53	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	29	BauschL .60	11	182	32⅝	32	32½	+ ⅛
46⅞	33⅝	BaxtTrv .21	26	441	39	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	17⅝	BayStG 1.88	5	10	19¼	19⅛	19½	
5⅛	4⅛	BaykClg .24	26	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	44	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	21¼	BeatFds .76	13	307	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Beckmn .28	17	37	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	35⅛	BectDick .50	19	20	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	14	BeechA .80	8	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Beker .28	7	x280	11⅞	11⅝	11½	— ¼
19⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	6	15	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	10	5	19½	19¼	19¼	
11⅛	7	BeldinHe .36	9	18	10	10	10	— ⅛
25¼	15	Bell How .84		101	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅜
20	13⅝	BemisCalb	12	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
43½	40⅝	Bendix n1.72	10	66	42¼	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
92	66	Bendix pf 3		1	85	85	85	— 1
23⅝	17⅝	BenfICp 1.25	6	310	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
58¾	46⅛	Benef pf4.30		9	54¼	53¾	53¾	— ¾
28⅛	25⅛	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z600	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
4¼	1⅜	BenfSid Mtg		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅞	1⅝	Benguet B	6	108	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Berkey Pho		32	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
39¼	15⅝	Best Prod	15	59	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	— 1
19⅞	16	BestProd wt		44	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ½
48	33	BethStl 2	7	x496	41⅞	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
81	58	BigThr .32b	28	31	72½	72	72½	
22⅞	21⅝	BlackDr .40	27	312	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ⅝
14⅛	5	BlairJhn .32	10	40	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
17¼	12¼	BlissLau 1b	7	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	BlockHR .80	10	148	15⅞	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
48½	37⅝	BlueBell 1	7	55	45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅞	24⅛	Boeing 1	8	1007	30⅝	29	30⅜	+ 1⅝
30⅝	23⅝	BoiseCas .65	13	110	27½	27	27	— ⅛
25⅛	21	BkMont 1.60	8	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	9	99	28⅛	27¾	28	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	13	95	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Bormans	6	10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅝	22⅝	BosEd2.44	10	92	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
91¾	81½	BosE pf8.88		z150	89⅛	88	89⅛	+ 1½
12	10⅛	BosE pf1.17		x64	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9¾	Braniff .20	12	737	13⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
21⅝	15¾	BraunCF .50	7	111	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
59⅝	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	20	25	56	55⅝	55	+ ⅝
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	83	73⅞	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
48¼	43⅝	BristM pf 2		25	45	44	44	— 1
12½	11	BritPet .35e	18	23	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
35⅝	26⅝	BrkwGl 1.20	7	19	30⅛	30	30	
16¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	13	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	10⅞	BrownC .16e	5	14	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
26	16⅝	BwnGp 1.20	10	14	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		43	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	17	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
16½	11	Brunswk .44	11	109	15	14⅝	14¾	
19	11	BrushW .50	9	13	18½	18	18	
27¼	18	BucyEr .56	16	222	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	BuddCo .80	5	91	15½	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
6	5	BudCa pf.60		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.28a	9	24	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ 1⅛
8¼	6	Bulova .051		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
21⅝	18⅝	BunkHil 1.86		7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
7¼	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
34	26½	Burlind 1.20	11	275	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
40⅝	31⅞	BurlNo .60e	6	94	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ½
7¼	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29½	24⅛	Burndy .88	12	5	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
108⅛	83⅛	Burrghs .68	25	286	102⅝	100⅞	102⅝	+ 1

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	18⅛	Cabot Cp .92		196	24	23⅛	23¾	+ 2⅞
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	7	21	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	8	188	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Callahn .60r	19	58	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1¼	Camm Brn		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27½	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	17	42	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	31⅛	CamSp 1.36	11	222	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	
90	25⅞	CanSoRy 3a	9	z2570	60	54½	60	+ 10
18⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	7	162	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
52⅝	42⅝	CapCitls .20	14	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅝	CapHold .40	10	81	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		1	1½	1½	1½	
65⅞	48⅝	Carbor 1.78	9	13	61½	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
		Carborun wi		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
15½	10⅞	Carlisle .88	12	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z180	56	56	56	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅛	CaroPw 1.60	7	201	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
33½	21⅛	CarTec 1.60	8	18	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	CarrCo .52	43	164	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅝	12½	CarrGn .58e		9	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
25¼	21¾	CartHaw .90	10	160	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
42¾	36⅝	CartHw pf 2		57	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	CartWall .40	15	x32	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	20	16	16	16	
91½	69⅝	CaterpT 2.25	11	326	86½	85⅞	86½	+ ¼
58	46⅝	CBS 1.44	12	843	52⅞	52	52⅛	+ ½
19⅞	15⅞	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	8	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.88	9	25	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
52	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	28	31	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19¼	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	7	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
18⅝	16	CenIlLt 1.60	11	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	
31½	27½	CnILt pf2.87		z1200	29⅝	29	29	— 1
29¼	26	CnILt pf2.62		z300	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
14⅞	12⅝	CenIPS 1.28	8	62	14½	14	14	
22⅜	18⅝	CenLaE 1.40	7	17	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	39	15⅛	14⅞	15	
18⅛	14¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	658	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
18	14	CenSoya .60	8	174	14⅝	14	14⅛	
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	9	78	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	19¼	CentrDat .40	18	175	35⅛	34	35⅛	+ 1⅛
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	13	13	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
28½	21⅝	CessnAir 1b	11	62	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
28½	18	Champint 1	11	122	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
62½	55	Chml pf5.50		z10	62½	62½	62½	+ 1
28⅛	18⅞	Chml pf1.20		31	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅝	ChamSp .44	10	65	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	ChartrCo .08	3	76	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	38	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		18	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	179	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	ChaseT .83e		64	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅝	Chelsea .40	11	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
52	31⅝	Chemin 1.40	6	34	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	24	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	36	ChesVa 1.90	8	21	46⅝	46	46	— 1
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	20	125	59⅞	58⅛	58⅛	— 1⅛
49	34⅝	Chessie 2.10	8	140	35¼	34⅞	35	— ⅛
35⅝	16⅛	ChiEaIl .45a	9	16	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— 1
9⅞	4⅝	ChiMilw Cp		30	8½	7⅞	8	
14⅞	8⅛	Chi Milw pf		3	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	9	24	30⅝	30	30	— ½
3⅝	2⅝	ChkFull .10t		21	3	3	3	
9⅞	4⅞	Chris Craft		63	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
67	53	Chroma pf 5		2	65	65	65	
21¼	16⅞	Chrysler		427	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9-16	1-64	Chrysler wt		617	3-128	1-64	5-256	+ 1-256
2⅝	15-16	Cl Mtg Gp		21	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cl RIf inv		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
20¼	17¼	CinnGE 1.64	10	91	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
103	99¾	CinG pf9.52		z220	103¼	103	103	+ 1⅛
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z38	46⅞	44½	44½	
32	18¼	CinMila 1.40	12	13	27½	27¼	27½	
34⅞	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	34	33⅝	33	33¼	
36½	27¾	Citicorp .96	12	620	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
46½	39⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	8	x95	43½	43	43¼	
5	1⅝	CitzSR .38e		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	7	CityInvst .66	12	103	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅜
15-16	½	City Inv wt		15	11-16	⅝	⅝	
22	16½	CityIn pf B2		53	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
30⅝	19	CityIn pf1.10		66	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	
44	29⅝	ClarkE 1.60	12	285	41⅝	40½	40½	— ⅞
10⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	14	29	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	CLC Am .24	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
66¼	47	ClvCliff 1.50	12	7	63	62⅝	63	
30	26½	ClvEIll 2.56	9	89	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
119¾	112½	ClevEl pf12		z30	117⅞	117½	117½	+ ⅞
88⅝	78	CleIll pf7.56		z100	84	83⅝	84	+ ⅝
11	6½	vjClev Pitt		z100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	168	12	11⅝	12	
11⅞	7⅝	CluettPea .40	7	38	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅜	10⅛	CluettP pf 1		9	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		171	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	12	86	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		17	12	12	12	— ⅛
17½	11	CNA I .108a		27	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	115	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	18½	CstSG pf1.83		8	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅞	CstSG pf1.19		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	81	CocaCol 2.65	21	357	82¼	81⅜	82¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¼	CocaBtlg .40	12	898	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	10	57	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	558	15	5⅝	5½	5½	
31¼	24⅝	ColgPal .76	15	603	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	CollinAik .56	8	93	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Collins Fd	9	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
34⅞	20	ColPenn .50	8	193	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	10	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
48½	28½	Coltind 2	7	717	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	+ 1
67	47½	Colt pf4.25		2	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅛	Colt pf1.60		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
26⅞	22⅛	ColGas 2.14	8	99	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
57⅝	55½	ColGs pf5.62		2	59½	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Colum Pict	4	107	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25¼	21⅝	ColSOh 2.04	7	43	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	Combd Com	10	43	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
41¼	32⅝	CombEng 2	9	35	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
32	28	ComwE 2.40	9	339	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	27⅞	ComE pf2.87		8	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		14	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
23⅝	20¾	ComwE pf 2		9	22¼	22½	22⅛	
22¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
21½	19	ComE pf1.42		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	ComwO .22t		110	9⅝	9½	9½	
22¾	18	ComO pf1.72		17	19¾	19	19	— ½
38⅝	18⅝	Compugrp	9	27	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	
8	4	Comput Sci	14	74	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
31¾	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	88	27⅞	26⅝	27	+ ¼
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	37¼	ConeMil 1.60	5	11	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
25	20	Conrac .70	8	4	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
18⅛	15	ConEd 1.30e	5	220	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ½
57¾	44	ConEd pf 5		3	50½	50½	50½	— ½
47½	37½	CnE pfC4.65		z30	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	9	71	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		1	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
26⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	13	59	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	42	27⅛	25⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
114	108¼	CnG pf 10.96		z20	112½	112½	112½	— 1½
21⅞	19	ConsuPow 2	8	83	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z330	75	74¼	74⅝	— 1¼
76¼	67¼	CnPw pf7.68		z10200	76	73½	76	+ 2½
75	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z30	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z10	45	45	45	
44	37	CnPw pf4.16		z100	44	44	44	
9½	5⅛	Cont Air Lin		795	9½	8¼	9½	+ ⅞
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
50⅞	45⅝	ContlCp 2.80	14	288	45⅞	43⅝	45⅝	— 1
56	47¾	CIIC pfA2.50		5	49	48½	49	— 1
59⅛	48⅛	CIIC pfB2.50		1	49	49	49	— 1
31½	26¼	CntlGrp 1.80	8	164	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
50	35⅞	ContlCp 2.32	7	180	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	16	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Contl Rlty		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
71⅞	59⅝	ContOil 2.40	9	166	67⅝	66½	67¼	+ 1
15½	12⅝	ContTele 1	11	77	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	10	219	22¾	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
48	40¼	CnDt pf4.50		z200	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
34½	26¼	Conwood 2a	9	22	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
6	2½	CookUn .20r	10	15	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
33½	29	Cooper Ind	9	68	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab	18	34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .40	4	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17¼	12	CopT pf1.25		5	16	16	16	
17⅝	10¼	Copelnd .60	10	67	17⅝	16½	17⅛	+ ⅞
25¾	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
51½	36⅞	Coppw 2.40b	7	13	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Cordura Cp		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
73⅝	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	28	96	73⅞	72⅞	73⅝	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
36½	28⅞	CoxBdct .45	12	6	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
49½	41⅝	CPC Int 2.30	9	52	44	43½	44	
78¼	47⅝	Crane 2.40	5	18	64⅝	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅜
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	13	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
26⅝	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	148	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
42¼	35¼	CrockN pf 3		3	40½	40½	40½	
15¼	10½	CrompK .80	10	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅞	18⅞	CrouHI .80b	11	113	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
71	51¼	CroHI pf3.25		3	71	71	71	+ ½
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	7	245	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	13	272	45	44⅛	44⅞	+ 1
26½	14⅝	CTS Cp .60	18	33	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	40	9¼	9	9	
100½	79	Cum pf7.50		z480	99½	99½	99½	
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
12	11	CurrInc 1.08		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .40	7	60	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
40¾	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	27	35½	34⅝	35	— ⅛
24	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		31	22	21½	22	+ ½
31⅞	27⅛	Cyprus 1.40	10	46	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ¼

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	8¼	Damon .20		38	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	DanRiv .10e		16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24½	19⅝	DanaCp .76	9	148	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	694	32¼	32½	33	— ½
41½	32¼	Dartind pf 2		169	35⅝	35	35	— ½
60¾	37⅝	Data Genl	34	508	55⅝	54	54⅛	— ⅞
17¼	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
35½	25⅝	DaytnHud 1	10	145	32	31⅝	31½	— ⅜
19⅞	17¼	DaytPL 1.66	8	86	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
120	113½	DPL pf12.50		z140	120	119	120	+ 3⅛
21⅝	10	DeanW .50a	4	58	14½	14¼	14½	
70⅛	51¾	Deere 2	10	73	64⅞	64	64¼	— ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	DelmaP 1.20	8	152	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	22⅞	DelMon 1.40	4	31	26⅛	26	26	
44⅞	37	DeltaAir .60	18	233	41½	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Deltec Intl	40	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Deltona Crp		42	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
21¾	19½	DennisMfg 1	8	79	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
25¼	20¼	Dennys .32a	13	45	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	27¾	Dentsply .80	16	10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
24⅞	15½	Deseret .25	17	70	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
11⅞	5¾	DeSoto .28	11	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15	13⅛	DetEdis 1.45	10	140	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		z180	92	91½	92	+ 1⅛
76½	66	Det E pf7.68		z220	75½	74	75½	+ 1½
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z100	73	73	73	
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		z10300	73	71⅞	72	+ 1½
27¼	25	Det E pf2.75		18	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	25	DeE pfB2.75		14	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
20	12⅛	Dexter .44	12	30	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
42½	35⅝	DiamInt 2	9	13	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
22¾	17¼	DiamM 1.72	4	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
76⅝	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	9	55	67	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Dia pf D1.20		12	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	11	17	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	Dictaphn .60	10	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15	10⅝	Diebold .44	11	25	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	DiGiorgio	61	70	6⅛	6	6⅛	
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	32	598	172	168	170⅛	— 1½
11⅛	7⅝	Dillngm .48	6	21	9⅞	9½	9½	+ ⅛
37½	30	DillonCo .96	13	10	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	24	469	54⅝	53⅝	54⅜	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1½	Diversfd In		21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		41	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
17⅝	11	DrPeppr .40	21	76	15	14⅝	14⅞	
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	30	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .05e	10	33	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Donnelly .60	10	x53	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
12	6⅛	Dorsey .40	13	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
63¼	44	Dover 1.40	11	62	62½	62	62¼	+ ¼
114½	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	16	414	108⅝	107¼	108⅝	+ ½
6⅝	4⅝	DPF Inc	15	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26	20⅝	Dravo .95	8	21	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
81	67¼	Dresser 1.50	9	196	75¼	74⅞	75¼	+ ⅞
18⅝	16⅛	DrexBd 1.44		6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	x22	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¼	DukeP 1.50	10	135	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z100	95	95	95	
87	75½	Duke pf7.80		z150	85¼	85¼	85¼	
29⅝	26⅛	Duke pf2.69		16	29½	28	29	
33⅝	27	DunBrd 1.06	17	44	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Duplan Cp		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	19	369	151½	149⅝	151½	+ ¾
63	59½	duPnt pf4.50		21	61½	61	61½	+ ½
19⅞	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	47	18⅝	18¾	18¾	
84	78	Duqn pf7.20		z190	82	81½	82	+ 2
25½	22½	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z70	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
25¼	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z20	23	23	23	
30	26¾	DuqL pf2.75		z2280	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
12	7¼	Dymotn .40	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
33	21⅛	E Systems 1	8	6	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
37¼	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	38	35⅛	35	35	
22⅞	18⅛	EascoCp .60	8	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
8¾	4⅛	EastAir Lin		900	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
36⅝	23½	EastGsF .80	8	189	36½	35¼	36¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
120¾	104¾	EasKd 1.56a	28	632	108⅝	106½	108⅛	+ 1⅜
39	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	81	38½	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
27½	23⅛	Echlin .48	17	104	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
30	24	EckrdJk .36	17	474	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅝
21⅝	16⅛	EckdNC .32	11	21	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
56¼	45⅛	EdisBro 1.72	9	9	50⅝	50¼	50½	— ⅛
17¾	14	EG&G .14	13	195	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Elect Assoc	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	12⅛	EDS .50a	10	50	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg	8	39	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅝	5	ElMM pf 1K		6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	15⅛	ElginN .10a	14	17	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	Elixir Ind	26	39	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	8	129	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
29⅞	26⅛	Eltra Cp	9	43	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	34	EmerEl .80	22	203	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
50½	40½	Emery 1.20	26	428	42	41	41⅞	+ ⅝
15	8⅝	Emeryln .40	20	5	13	13	13	
28⅝	22¾	Emhart 1.30	8	56	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	4¼	EMI Lt .19e	4	84	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15¼	13½	EmpDE 1.36	10	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6¼	5	EmD 5pf.50		z200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16	11	EmpGas .28	5	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
32	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	7	149	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅝
8	5¼	EnnisB .32a	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	Enserch 1.60	8	29	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28	21½	Entex 1.20	8	33	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	17¼	Envirotech	11	26	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	4	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9¼	Equimrk .88	10	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	6	32	31⅞	32	
31⅞	17⅝	EqutLf 2.34e	7	37	21⅝	21½	21½	
42	31⅛	Esmark 1.52	8	46	39⅝	39	39⅛	
8	4⅝	Esquire .32	13	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	5⅝	Esterline .32	9	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
49⅞	29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	31	41⅝	41	41½	+ ½
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		5	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Evans Prod	9	139	8⅝	8½	8½	
20½	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
20¼	18⅞	Exclsr 1.76e		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
96⅝	85⅞	Exxon 5.60	8	786	95⅛	93½	95⅛	+ 1⅛

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	5¼	Fabrge .40	13	37	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅝	6⅜	Facet Entrp	13	297	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
53¼	36⅛	FairCam .80	20	94	39	37½	38⅞	+ 1⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Fairlnd .30	13	74	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	9	7	15½	15¼	15¼	
18½	13½	Fairmt pf 1		30	19	17⅝	19	+ 1
13⅝	9	Fansteel .40	11	35	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	8	13	6⅝	6½	6½	
13¾	8⅛	Farah Mfg	12	28	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		119	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	20	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	FedNMt .88	6	256	14⅞	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	6	10	35	34⅝	35	— ⅛
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	5	21	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
60	49⅝	FedDSt 1.36	15	573	53¼	52⅝	53	+ ½
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.10	9	7	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		189	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅜
5⅞	3¼	FidFin .44e	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31¼	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
27⅝	15	FieldcrMil 1	8	4	21	20⅞	21	
11⅛	7½	Filtrol Cp	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	FinSanB .28	7	51	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	10	610	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12¾	FstChar .61t	8	129	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	FstChic .96	7	122	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.10	13	132	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	FstMiss .36	5	9	10½	10⅛	10½	
38	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	44	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
22	20⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	11	210	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnRl .96	14	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6¼	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	8	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	8	32	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
33⅞	24⅝	FischM 1.10	9	33	29	29	29	— ½
13	9½	FishFds .40	5	70	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
17½	13⅝	FishrSci .20	9	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	26	63	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .88	8	12	16	16	16	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	FlexiVan .20	15	124	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	16	Flinkot 1.16	10	55	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¾	FlaE Coast	10	5	21¼	21	21¼	
18	13⅝	FlaGas .90	6	52	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅝	FlaPow 2.10	6	93	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
28⅞	23⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	7	86	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
29⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.80	5	6	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ½
39⅛	30	FluorCp .60	10	131	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
92⅝	72¾	Fluor pfB 3		9	81	81	81	+ 2⅛
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	7	192	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅝
39⅝	31¼	FMC pf2.25		2	35	35	35	
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	10¼	FooteCB .90	8	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
60⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	24	1102	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
18	13⅝	ForMcK .92	6	278	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		7	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		10	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	11	224	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	21½	FosWh 1.10b	6	20	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
39	27½	Foxboro .80	10	67	39½	38⅝	39⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	23¼	FrnkinM .60	14	25	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	49	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	9	67	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ½
9¼	4½	Fuqua Ind		26	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	5⅝	Gable Ind		18	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10¼	GAF Cp .60	8	140	15⅛	15	15	
22	15⅞	GAF pf 1.20		11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
32⅝	26⅛	GATX 1.80	9	82	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
29½	23⅝	GamSk 1.40	6	13	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅛
26	19⅝	GamS pf1.60		3	24½	24½	24½	— ½
40⅛	32⅞	Gannett .72	20	26	37¼	36⅝	37	— 1
31	23⅝	GardDen .76	13	308	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16½	14⅛	Garfinkl .96	7	48	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17	11⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	9	3	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4	GCA Corp	26	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		7	14⅝	14½	14½	
14	12¼	Gemin 1.20a		2	13¼	13¼	13½	
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.86e		23	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
46⅛	35⅝	GnAOil .80b	15	28	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	GnCable .72	7	52	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	20	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18½	G Cinma .54	7	54	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Gen Develpt	5	16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
58	37¼	Gen Dynam	7	137	56¼	55⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	46	GenEl 1.60	15	433	53⅞	52¼	52⅞	— ⅛
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	12	648	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	18	11	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	GenHost .60	5	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	GenInst .22t	73	52	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
32½	27⅝	GnInstr pf 3		1	30½	30½	30½	
21	14⅛	GenMed .20	10	4	16	16	16	
34⅛	27⅝	GenMills .68	15	342	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
72¾	57⅝	GnMot 2.40e	16	970	70⅝	70	70½	— ⅛
73¾	65	GnMot 5pf 5		12	71	69	69	— 2
53⅝	49⅝	GMot pf3.75		6	52	51	51½	— 1⅛
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	95	57	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	16½	GPubUt 1.68	9	119	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7¾	GenRefr .40	4	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
45⅞	34¼	GnSignal .84	12	99	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	476	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
35⅝	31½	GTIEl pf2.50		1	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ½
16½	14¼	GTFl pf1.30		z100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	6	49	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		20	7⅛	7	7⅛	
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	36⅛	GenuPts .76	21	4	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	20	254	54⅝	53⅞	54	+ ⅝
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		39	27⅝	27½	27½	
26⅝	19½	Gerber 1.20	8	138	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ 1⅛
177¾	152	GettyO 1.50e	11	75	153½	152¼	153	
8¼	4½	GF Busn .32	19	13	6⅝	6	6⅛	
12⅝	10¼	GiantPC .80	13	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	GibrFin .58t	7	51	17¼	17	17⅛	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	6	34	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	29⅝	Gillette 1.50	11	130	30⅛	29⅝	30	— ⅛
18	11⅛	Ginos Inc	9	49	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	GleasW .07e		x14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅝	Global Mar	14	74	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
32⅝	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	5	18	28⅞	28	28⅛	
18½	11½	GldWt Fin	6	95	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	GoldWtF pf		104	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	13	157	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25¼	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	10	632	21¾	21½	21⅝	
16¼	12½	GorJwlA .32	7	12	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
32⅞	26¼	Gouldin 1.36	7	104	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
		Gouldind wt		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
23⅝	19¼	Gould pf1.35		9	21½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	6	126	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	24⅝	Grainger .36	20	5	32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¼	GrandUn .80	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅝	12¼	GranItvl .80	6	x18	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	GtAtlPac		62	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	x11	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	11	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
71	42¼	GtNorN 1.80	18	114	63⅝	63½	63½	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	10	912	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	21⅝	GtWest Unit	3	7	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
28¼	17¼	GtWn pf1.88		4	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	15½	GrGiant 1.08	11	128	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
26	23⅛	GrGt pf1.76		2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	Greyhd 1.04	9	227	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		73	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	Grolier Inc		4	2½	2½	2½	
18½	14	Grumm .60a	6	x41	18	17¼	18	+ ⅜
15⅝	9⅝	Guardin .20	10	8	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Gdard Mtg		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	7½	GlfLHld .56	7	44	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2	2	2	
26¼	20⅝	GulfO 1.70	7	891	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
21⅝	14¼	GulfResrc 1	4	116	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
31	20⅛	GlfR pfA.20		1	23	23	23	
15⅝	12⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	830	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z200	51½	51	51	— 2
26⅞	21	GlfWn .60b	5	468	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		477	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
102⅝	76	GlfW pf 3.87		1	84½	84½	84½	— 1¼
47⅞	35¼	GlfW pf2.50		2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	12	22	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	27⅛	Hack W 2.48	7	3	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	HallFB .60	11	31	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	HallPrt .80a	7	7	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
52⅛	48¼	Hallibrt n.56	13	252	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16¼	HamrlP 1.20	9	21	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hanmerd		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅝	HanesCp .76	6	80	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
60½	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	10	20	51⅞	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
26⅝	21¼	HarBrJ 1.32	6	5	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Hardees	15	21	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
40½	28	Harnish 1.40	5	40	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	12¼	Harrah .26a	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	35	HarrBk 1.50	7	12	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
47⅝	33⅝	Harris 1.40	11	23	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	9	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	HartSMx .60	11	47	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅞	15⅝	HattSe 1.44a		18	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
24	22¼	HawiElI 1.74	8	65	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
16⅞	11⅝	HayesAlb 1	10	121	18⅛	17	18⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	6	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Hecks .16	9	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	8⅝	Hecks wt		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	18	39	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	HellmBr .32	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
51¼	46	HeinzH 1.36	10	89	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Helene Curt	7	47	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	Hellerint .92	9	177	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	30⅝	HelmerP .35	8	8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
2	1¼	Hemisp Cap		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	HemInc .46e		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	31	407	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	
23½	18½	HershyFd 1	9	19	23½	23	23	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Hesston .80	6	x12	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25¼	22¼	Hesm pf1.60		x1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
59¼	46½	Heublin 1.20	15	245	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
117⅝	93⅝	HewlPk .30	35	222	108	105⅝	107⅝	+ 1⅝
7⅝	4½	High Voltg	16	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅞	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	93	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
19¼	16	Hilton Hotel	12	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HMW Ind	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	Hobart .92	15	x10	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	HoeraW .80	9	105	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Hoff Electrn	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20	13⅝	Holiday .40	11	590	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30	24	HllyA 1.70t		4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	32⅝	HollyS 3.40e	3	12	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
44½	32	Homestk 1a	21	138	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
56½	32⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	325	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
31	21	HoovBll 1.36	9	12	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅝	HospAff .06r	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28½	20⅝	HospCpA .24	9	50	22⅝	22	22⅝	
16	18⅛	HostIntl .40		20	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
14	10¼	Houdail .80a	6	51	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
27	23⅛	Houd pf 2.25		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	HougMif .72	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	HousFab .34	10	58	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	HoushF 1.10	7	169	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	30⅝	HouF pf2.50		8	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
25	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	8	133	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	Hous NG .60	13	190	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	HowJohn .28	12	1299	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11	Hubbrd 1.20		12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	HughHat .40	7	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
52½	38⅛	HughsTl .40	11	x197	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Humana .40	9	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	7⅝	HuntCh .30	18	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	62	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	12	Huyck .40	20	18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15	8⅛	Hydromt .36	7	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	86	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
41½	33⅝	ICInd pf3.50		5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	ICN Pharm		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29½	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	53	16½	16⅛	16¼	
78⅝	58	Ideal pf4.75		2	73	73	73	
9⅝	6⅝	IdeaToy .26t	6	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	IDS Rlty		264	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
27⅝	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	113	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
50	47	IlPow pf4.12		z18	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
45⅝	41	IlPow pf3.78		z100	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	21	ITW .50	20	18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅝	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	323	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
40⅛	35⅝	INA Cp 2.10	15	47	36½	36	36⅛	
19⅛	16⅝	INA In 1.59e		11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
35⅝	25⅝	INCO 1.40a	16	196	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Income Cap		5	6	6	6	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	9	16	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
112½	102	IndIM pf 12		z408	110½	110⅛	110½	+ ⅛
22⅝	28	IndpIPL 1.82	9	43	22	21⅝	21⅝	
84	77	In PL pf6.25		2	78	78	78	— 1
15⅛	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	22	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
91¼	70	IngerR 2.60	13	60	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
56	45⅝	IngR pf2.35		14	54	53⅝	54	+ 1
68	42⅝	InlandCon 2	8	5	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	— ½
55⅝	41	InlndStl 2.40	15	x142	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Inmont .50	6	33	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅛	8⅝	Insilco .76	7	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	Insil pfA1.25		3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Inspir Copp		5	22	22	22	— ⅛
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	15	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	38⅝	Interco 1.52	9	63	45⅝	45	45⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Intercl Div	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42½	25⅝	Interlake 2	5	174	34⅝	35	35⅛	— 1⅝
273¾	225⅝	IBM 7	18	438	252½	249¼	252⅝	+ 3⅝
28⅝	22⅝	IntFlavF .32	38	122	25	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	18	215	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	119	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IntMng .15e	8	92	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
33⅝	24⅛	IntMultf 1.50	7	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	13	529	71⅞	70⅝	71	— ⅛
8	5⅝	IntRectif .15		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30½	22¼	IntTT 1.60	8	449	26½	26	26½	— ⅛
90	71	IntTT pfE4		z20	82	82	82	— 6
56	45⅝	ITTpfJ 4.50		18	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
52½	42½	IntTT pfJ4		3	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	41⅛	IntTT pfK4		14	49½	49	49	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅝	ITT pfN2.25		19	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO5		9	54½	54½	54½	
28⅝	23⅝	Intrpce 1.45	8	19	29	28⅛	28⅝	
76½	64	Intrpce pf 5		7	77½	77	77½	+ 1
27	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.20	7	4	24½	24	24	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	IntrsBrd .80	4	1	12	12	12	
16½	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.45	9	4	16⅛	16	16	
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23½	IowaBf .30e	4	26	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
14⅝	13⅛	Iowa El 1.30	12	83	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	8	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
23⅝	22⅝	IowaPwLt 2	7	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	7	x20	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Ipco Hosp	14	47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	8⅞	Itek Corp		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅝	ItelCorp .20	7	124	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	60	ITTSvc pf 4		2	62½	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	IU Intl .85	5	181	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
35	26¼	IU Int A		18	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	IU Int pf1.25		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17¼	12¼	JamesF .80	18	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	Jantzen .80	7	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	JapanF .91e		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅛	25¼	JeffPilot .72	11	95	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
120½	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z60	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
108⅛	100½	JerCen pf 11		z550	106	105⅝	105⅝	— 1
83¾	71½	JerCen pf8.12		z330	85	82⅝	85	+ 3
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z600	40	39	39	— ½
24¼	19½	JewelC 1.20	7	44	22	21⅝	21⅝	
8⅛	4½	Jewelcor		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	36⅝	JmWalt 1.20	18	118	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	16	JHanS 1.50e		44	17	16⅝	16⅝	
22¼	19⅝	JHanI 1.88e		12	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
32½	23	JhnMan 1.20	11	237	28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
96½	82⅛	JohnsonJn 1	27	281	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛	+ 1⅛
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .90	9	15	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
45	28⅝	JhnCont pf 2		4	38	37⅝	37⅝	— 1⅛
19⅝	13⅝	JonLogn .50	15	65	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
37	27⅝	Jorgen 1.80	9	3	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
24⅛	19½	Jostens 1b	8	9	22½	22⅛	22½	
43⅛	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	11	346	43⅝	41⅝	43⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Justice Mtg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	12	114	33⅝	33	33⅛	+ ½
8⅝	5⅝	KaisCem .50	11	9	8⅛	8	8	
15⅛	12⅝	KaiCe pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19	14½	KaneMill .24	5	19	18	17⅝	18	
24⅝	19¼	Kaneb .90b	8	7	20⅝	20	20	— ½
27⅞	22	KCtyPL 2.20	8	29	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15	KC Soutn 1r	7	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅝	16	KanGEl 1.60	6	24	19	18⅝	18⅝	
17	14⅛	KanNeb 1.32	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
4⅝	3	Katy Ind	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	11⅛	Katy pfB 1.46		4	13½	13⅛	13½	
11⅝	6⅝	Kaufm Bd		174	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Kauf pf1.50		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅝	Kawecki Br		12	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	KeeneCp .20	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	25	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
24⅛	20	Kellogg .90	16	129	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	Kellwood .80	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20¼	Kennmtl .84	9	x10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
36⅝	30⅝	Kennct 1.15e	50	458	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
22¾	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	46	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13	KerrGls .40	7	28	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
78⅝	60⅝	KerrMcGe 1	13	352	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	5	20	18⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	512	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
47	43	Kidde pf C 4		56	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ½
49⅝	41	Kidde pfB 4		3	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	36⅝	KimbCl 1.80	9	37	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Talk with E. F. Hutton in Switzerland

Complete Service in Securities, Commodities and Investment Banking

GENEVA
9 Place du Bourg-de-Four
Telephone: 20 13 22

LUGANO
9 Via S. Balestra
Telephone: 35 93 1

ZURICH
Kuttelgasse 4
Telephone: 27 19 54

EF Hutton INTERNATIONAL

Athens • Frankfurt • Geneva • Hamburg
London • Lugano • Luxembourg
Munich • Paris • Zurich

BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER

and save up to

47%

of the newsstand price
(Depending on your country of residence)



Take advantage of the International Herald Tribune's 25% Introductory Discount on the regular subscription rates. That's a big saving. But remember that the newsstand prices are always higher than the subscription rates. When you compare the reduced subscription rates with what you have been paying at the newsstand, you find that your saving is a lot more—you can save up to 47% of the newsstand price. In the Herald Tribune you'll find unsurpassed international news coverage and respected and influential columnists including James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Anthony Lewis, William Buckley, Art Buchwald, Russell Baker, Red Smith and Brian Glanville. In addition, you'll find special reports from the principal cities of Europe including Claire Sterling from Rome, John Dornberg from West Germany and Peter Lennon from London. You'll also find excellent important coverage of international business and economic news. And complete, daily Wall Street stock tables. Complete the coupon below and mail it to us with your check or money order today.

As the world gets smaller, everyone needs a newspaper with a bigger point of view.

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount.

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) .. ..$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ......B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ...... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ..........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany .....D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	32.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	73.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

5-5-76

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Please, send me the newspaper by mail for: ☐ 12 months, ☐ 6 months, ☐ 3 months.
(Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.)

NAME: ____________________

ADDRESS: ____________________

____

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS, CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

This offer valid through June 1st, 1976.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	8⅞	KlegDSt .50	8	40	10½	10¼	10⅜	
	17⅝	KirschCo .90	13	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
	28⅞	KnightRid .62	15	222	34½	34	34⅛	—
	8½	Koehring	18	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
	25⅝	Koppers 1.60	9	97	51½	50⅝	51⅛	+ 1
	41½	Kraftco 2.12	9	68	43⅞	42½	43	+ ⅛
	31¼	KresgeS .32	22	442	36⅜	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜
	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	96	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
	4½	Kysor .20	36	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		L						
	17½	LacGas 1.65	7	11	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
	12	LamsSess 1	12	12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
	12¼	LaneBry .80	7	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
	8⅛	LearSieg .32	6	58	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
	25⅝	Leaswy .70b	9	50	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅝
	10⅝	LeedsN .50	10	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	12	Leesona .75	7	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	10¼	LehPCT .80	34	x5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	⅞	LehVal Ind		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	18⅛	Lehmm .94e		84	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	4½	Lenner Crp	225	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	18⅝	Lenox .84	11	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅛	LesFay .40b	8	12	9	8⅞	9	
	6⅝	LevFd Cap		14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
	12	LevFIn .75a		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	35⅝	LeviStra .80	7	24	50⅝	49⅞	50⅜	+ ⅜
	4	Levitz Furn		1191	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	LFE Cp	8	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	21⅞	LOF 1.50	10	121	34	33⅛	33⅞	
	56½	LOF pf4.75		14	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	+ ¼
	9⅞	LibrtyCp .40	7	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Librty Loan		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	20½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	19	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ¼
	77	LiggtGp pf7		z80	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
	45	LillyEli 1.20	19	146	51⅝	50⅝	51	
	26	LincNat 1.60	11	281	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
	16	LincPl 1.76a		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	2⅛	Lionel Corp	11	72	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	6⅞	LittonIn .18t	19	523	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅜	Litton pfB 2		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	151	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
	20	Loews 1.20	4	52	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅛	LomaFin .40	7	1190	7⅞	7	7⅞	— ⅛
	12⅛	LomMt 1.60a	10	17	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
	14	LoneStInd 1	10	47	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	15⅞	LngIsLt 1.56	7	90	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
	112	LIL pfN 13		z60	122½	122½	122½	— ⅛
	24¼	LIL pfO 2.47		14	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	68½	LongDrg .80	27	6	74½	74	74⅛	+ ⅛
	8½	Loral Corp	9	22	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	22	LaLand 1.12	11	249	25⅛	24⅞	25	+
	12	LaPacif .20	24	167	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	21⅞	LouisGs 1.88	8	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
	11⅞	Lowenst .40		33	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅞	LTV Corp	13	63	13⅝	12⅞	13	
	35⅞	Lubrizol 1	16	x112	37⅞	36½	36½	— ⅝
	14⅛	LuckyS .68b	11	200	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	Ludlow .40		19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
	13⅝	LykesYng 1	4	212	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	+ ¼
	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		20	44	43	44	+ ⅛
	4	LynCSys .20	16	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
	8⅝	MacAF .60b	6	2	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
	2⅞	MacDonel	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	4⅛	Macke .30	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	148	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
	11⅝	Memi pf1.20		1	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
	26⅛	Macy 1.20	8	35	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
	47½	Macy pf 4.25		z20	52	52	52	— ⅛
	9½	MadisFd .60		63	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅝	MagicCf .32	22	85	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	21⅞	Mallory 1	65	x20	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅝
	21⅛	MalHyde .56	14	10	27	26⅛	26⅛	
	4⅛	Manhtin .05e	7	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	130	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
	32¼	MAPCO .90	13	95	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
	7⅛	Marathn .34e	3	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	41⅛	MarathO 1.80	13	144	54⅛	53⅝	54	+ 1⅛
	28	Marcor 1	10	307	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		4	73	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅛	Maremt .60	8	77	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
	9⅛	MarMid .80	6	115	10⅛	10	10	
	11⅛	MarionL .52	10	52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	28⅛	Marley .80	14	59	46⅛	46	46	— ⅛
	8⅝	Marqtte .40a	11	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	15	Marriot .25f	20	456	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	52½	MrshMc 1.80	19	21	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅛
	19¾	MarshF 1.24	10	92	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
	16⅛	MartMa 1.30	8	645	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
	17	MridCup .60	9	34	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
	23¼	MascoCp .20	23	94	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
	19	Masonite .54	26	67	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
	16⅛	MassyFer 1	5	112	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
	9¾	MacM 1.17e	9	12	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	MasIn .03e		14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	19¼	MatsuE .28e	20	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	41¾	MayDSt 1.48	10	260	50½	50¼	50½	
	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	102	27⅛	27	27⅛	
	3½	Mays JW	81	5	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	31¾	Maytg 1.20a	16	70	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
	10½	MBPX .40a	5	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	65	MCA Inc 2	6	24	71	70½	71	+ ⅛
	34¼	MCA Inc wi		1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
	21⅛	McCord 1	9	28	24⅝	23⅝	24	
	37⅞	McDermot 1	5	136	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	
	57⅛	McDnld .02e	29	431	63⅛	61⅞	63⅛	+ 1½
	14⅜	McDonD .44	9	261	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
	21⅛	McGEd 1.40	13	382	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
	12¼	McGrwH .64	10	59	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
	20¾	M GH pf1.20		1	23	23	23	
	38¾	McIntyr .75e	9	z140	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅝
	20⅛	McKee 1.80	6	6	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
	36½	McLean .80	10	4	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
	21⅛	McLoutl 1.60	15	40	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
	9⅛	McNeil .80	10	25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	18	MeadCp 1.38	8	131	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
	35⅛	Mea pfA2.80		3	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		4	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
	17	Medusa 1.40	11	11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
	3½	MEI Cp	6	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	17⅝	Melville .68	13	138	23⅝	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
	9⅝	Menasc .35r	4	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
	52½	MercStr .80	11	4	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
	65	Merck 1.40	24	372	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
	16¾	Meredith .70	6	24	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
	14½	MerrLyn .80	8	610	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
	9	MesaPet .10	19	166	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
	24½	MesP pf1.60		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
	9⅛	Mesabi 1.15e	9	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅞	MestaMch 1	18	12	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅝	MGM	7	141	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
	5	Metrom .60	8	59	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
	70	MetE pf7.68		z50	74	74	74	+ ⅛
	11⅝	MGIC In .10		490	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	11¾	MichGs 1.10	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	17⅛	MichTube	5	2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
	26⅝	MnWl pf2.67		6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
	24⅛	Microwave	11	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	19½	MidCtl 1.22	8	25	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
	14⅛	MidSUt 1.32	8	254	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
	14⅛	Midlnd Mia		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	18⅛	MidlRo 1.30	6	12	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
	22¼	MilesLb 1.28	9	30	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
	9⅝	MillBrad .44	9	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	54½	MinMM 1.45	25	342	60⅛	59⅞	60¼	+ ¼
	18¼	MinnPL 1.63	8	25	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
	11⅞	MirroAl .96	9	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
	8	MissnEq .28	8	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
	22¼	MissRiv 1.60	6	127	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	— 1
	17⅝	MoPac pf 1		40	30⅛	29⅛	30	— ¼
	20⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	7	4	22	22	22	
	8¼	MoPSv .84b	7	x3	12⅛	12	12	
	47½	MobilOl 3.40	7	x442	59⅛	58⅛	59	+ ¼
	3¼	Mobile Hom		25	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
	15⅞	Mohasco .90	13	69	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
	3	Mohk Data		45	5⅛	5	5	
	16⅛	Mohk R .20	5	5	20¼	20	20	— ¼
	18	Molycrp .60	11	180	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	12	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ¼
	6⅝	Monogr .20	6	61	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅞	MonrEq .20	27	85	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
	76	Monsan 2.80	9	186	92	90⅝	92	+ ⅛
	84¾	Mons pf2.75		4	101	100½	100½	— ¼
	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	6	3	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
	23	MonPw 1.80	8	51	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
	21⅝	MontSt .676		17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅝	MONY .76e	11	27	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	29¼	MooreMcC 1	5	48	42⅛	41⅜	42⅛	+ ⅛
	53⅝	Morgan .80	12	94	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	+ ¼
	19⅝	MorrisKnu	6	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
	2½	MorseEl Pd		15	3	3	3	— ⅛
	10⅛	MorseSh .30	5	158	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		18	3½	3½	3½	
	13⅝	MorNor .88		x96	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	41¼	Motorola .70	29	146	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	+ ½

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41	30⅛	MtFuel 1.72		21	39	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
23¾	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	42	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Munford .40	4	4	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
22⅝	14⅛	MurphC 1.20	8	5	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	171	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12¾	MurryOh	7	4	20½	19⅝	19½	
16⅝	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
10	7½	MyersL .40		7	8	7⅝	8	
		N						
41⅛	35	Nabisco 2.40	10	87	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .60	22	166	35	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	NarcoSci .60	8	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	30	70	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	NatAirl .50	9	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	N Avia .07e		14	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	NatCan .57	5	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
43⅛	28⅛	N Chem .32	31	7	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	NatCity Lin		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	⅛
51⅛	39⅛	NatDst 2.72		6	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	x157	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
24	21	NatFuel 2.04	8	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	11	235	16⅛	15⅝	15⅛	
8	5⅛	Nat Homes		54	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Natlnd .30	4	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	Ntlnd pf1.25		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	Nt MedCare	33	63	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	NMedEn .28	5	6	11	11	11	
56⅛	30¼	N Pres 1.00a	9	20	54½	54½	54½	+ 1½
55⅛	39	Nat Semicn	31	1012	44⅛	42⅛	44⅛	+ 1⅛
14⅛	8⅛	N Svclnd .78	8	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
18	12⅛	N Stand .96	7	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
56⅛	41⅛	N Starch .88	17	23	56	55⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅛	NatlStl 2.50	15	82	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Nat Tea		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	Natomas 1.20	9	60	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	NCR Cp .72	11	459	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	Neptune 6.0	9	x2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	15	19⅛	19½	19½	+ ⅛
24	21⅛	NevP pf2.30		z250	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18	15⅛	NevP pf1.60		z10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	NEngEl .86	9	44	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	27	14⅛	14	14⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15	11	Newhall .46	10	104	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
37	23	Newmt 1.60	14	172	29⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
95	73⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		3	88	88	88	+ ⅛
27⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	7	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
97	85	NYSE pf8.80		z300	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
24	21	NYSE pf2.72		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	NiaMP 1.24	7	207	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
114	104	NiM pf 11.75		z100	114	114	114	
63	56⅛	NiaM pf 6.10		z10	62	62	62	— 1
42	36	NiaM pf 3.60		z10	40	40	40	+ ⅛
39⅛	33⅛	NiaM pf 3.60		z190	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
39	37⅛	NiaM pf 3.40		z30	35	35	35	
14		NiagShre		35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	NL Ind 1	9	237	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
21¼	15⅛	NLT Cp .64	7	99	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	7	59	24⅛	24	24⅛	
81⅛	63⅛	NorfkWn 5	9	79	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Norlin 1.25	6	17	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
43	22⅛	Norris 1.40	7	19	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
33	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	10	56	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	
4	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	7	62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	13-16	NoCeAir wt		5	1	1	1	
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	288	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	NIndPS 1.40	7	58	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
46⅛	33⅛	NorNGs 1.76	8	155	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	NoStPw 1.94	8	228	25⅛	25	25	
82	86	NSPw pf7.84		z10	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ 1
38⅛	25⅛	NorTel .60	15	12	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	26	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36⅛	22⅛	Northrp 1.20	7	105	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
32⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	34	483	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ 1⅛
52⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	10	48	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	11	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr cf 2	4	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 1.75	4	37	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Nwstlnd wt		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NwsMufL .1e	14	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
35⅛	28⅛	NwtStW 1.20	17	22	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ 1⅛
37	25⅛	Norton 1.70	9	98	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	NorSim .50b	10	296	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
30⅛	18⅛	NucorCp .32	8	12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
12⅛	7	NVF 2.45t	8	71	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
		O						
11	7⅛	Oak Ind .40	24	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	OakliteP .92	9	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18	13⅛	OccidPet 1	6	906	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	OccidPet wt		95	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
57	47⅛	OccidPt pf 4		6	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
58⅛	46	OccIP pf3.60		83	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		130	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		2	27	27	27	
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	27	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	86	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
111	103	OhE pf10.76		z50	110	110	110	
89	80	OhEd pf8.20		z60	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
50	44	OhEd pf4.44		z50	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ 1
51⅛	44⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z70	48	48	48	
125	112⅛	OhP pfA 14		z120	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	
125⅛	116	OhPw pf 14		z100	125	125	125	— ⅛
83	71⅛	OhPw pf8.04		z50	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
78⅛	67⅛	OPwB pf7.60		z50	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	OKC Cp .60	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	OklaGE1.44	11	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26	21⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	35	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	x55	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—
36⅛	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	x20	28⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .60	6	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	OranRk 1.28	8	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Orange .18b	11	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	36⅛	OtisElv 2.20	9	92	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	OutMar 1.40	17	71	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
19	12⅛	OutletCo .80	6	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	OvernitT .90	9	6	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	OvorSh .20b	4	112	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
57⅛	42	OwensCo 1	15	141	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	51⅛	OwenIll 1.86	9	253	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
96	85⅛	OwIll pf4.75		3	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .68	6	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
		P-Q						
14⅛	12⅛	PacAS 1.20e		24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	461	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	76	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	PacLumbr 1	16	21	31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	11	31	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	79	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	PalW pf1.30		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PalmBc .25	6	27	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Pamida .10e	8	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		762	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.10	7	48	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
15	8	Paprcit .65b	8	36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PargasInc 1	12	144	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	5	56	22	21⅛	22	
32⅛	27⅛	ParHan 1.20	9	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPcn .40	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Pasco 27c	10	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PatrkP .84t	6	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Payls mw .40	8	17	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	9	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	49⅛	Penney 1.28	18	421	56	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	93	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
125⅛	117⅛	PaPLt pf 13		z120	122	121⅛	121⅛	— ⅛
112	102⅛	PaPLt pf 11		z100	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z20	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
89⅛	80⅛	RaPL pf8.40		z30	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
86	77	PaPL pf8.00		z40	85	85	85	
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z50	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— 1
37⅛	27⅛	Pennwlt 1.48	10	182	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
56⅛	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	51	51	51	— ⅛
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		21	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.20	9	362	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
90⅛	76	Pennz pfB 8		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	92	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	69⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	17	97	74	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	PerkElm .30	19	604	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
28	23⅛	Pet Incl.50	7	26	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15	14	PetInc pf 1		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	PeterPl .80a	10	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
80	67⅛	PetrleSt 1.60	20	2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
26	19⅛	Petrolan .60	7	32	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Petrlm 2.55e		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31	26	Pfizer .84	18	244	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	19	274	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	213	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
97	84⅛	PhilE pf9.50		z620	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
89⅛	78	PhilE pf8.75		z1130	89	88	89	+ ⅛
79	66⅛	PhilE pf7.75		z100	78⅛	78	78	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
75⅛	63⅛	PhilaEl pf 7		z110	73	73	73	— ½
15⅛	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
59⅛	50⅛	PhilMorr 1	14	560	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+ 1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Philipled pf		8	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1⅛
58⅛	40⅛	PhilPet 1.80	13	490	56⅛	56	56⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	10	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	6	2	16⅛	16	16	
8⅛	4⅛	Pier 1 Impri		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	35⅛	Pilsbury 1	12	124	38⅛	37⅛	38	— ⅛
30⅛	27⅛	Ploner 1.20b	10	37	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	PitneyB .68	7	66	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
40	31	Pittstn .80a	8	1194	41⅛	39⅛	41⅛	+ 1⅛
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .03e	15	92	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	58	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	63	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Plessey .86e	7	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PNB MR .40	19	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .32	17	534	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	22	65	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	PopeTal .70	12	13	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅛	Portec 1.20	8	x5	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.44	8	65	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
112	102	PoG pf 11.50		z460	111⅛	111	111	— ⅛
65	48⅛	PoHtch 1.50	19	134	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	11	226	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
52⅛	35	PPG Ind 2	9	x697	50⅛	50	50⅛	— ⅛
15	10⅛	Premier .40	9	3	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
96⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	21	256	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	12	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	27	Praler 1.40	6	64	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	PSA Inc		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15	PSvCol 1.30	8	317	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	109	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z50	118	118	118	— ¼
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z100	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
83	71⅛	PSEG pf7.52		z100	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	25	PSEG pf2.43		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	26	P Svcln 1.92	10	202	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	7	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	PSNS pf2.75		z500	28	28	28	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	PSvNM 1.36	8	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Publckr Ind		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	6	21	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
37	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	9	10	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
17	14⅛	PurexCp .96	9	46	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Purtin Fash	31	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	31⅛	Purolt 1.08	12	6	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	QuakOat .84	32	60	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
110⅛	103	QuaO pf9.56		z150	108	108	108	
20⅛	16⅛	QuakStO .78	10	267	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Questor .01r	12	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		R						
50⅛	46⅛	RalstonPu 1	15	151	50⅛	49⅛	50	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn	122	204	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Rancoin .40	42	11	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Rapid Am		54	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	27	Raybest 1.50	5	20	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Raymint .56	6	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
54⅛	44⅛	Raytheon 1	11	141	51	50⅛	51	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	RCA 1	15	1757	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
68⅛	52	RCA cvpf 4		4	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
45	38⅛	RCA pf 3.50		z160	44	44	44	— 1
19⅛	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	123	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Redman Ind		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	10	ReeceCo .74	11	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
34	22	Reeves 1.80	7	8	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .66	6	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Reliab St .64	7	13	11	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅛	18	RelianEl 1	11	43	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	51⅛	Relian pf 3		1	78	78	78	
13⅛	6	Relian Grp		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	9	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	70	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOll .16	8	60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
48	33⅛	RevcoDS .40	21	26	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	20⅛	RevcoDS wi		7	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	18	168	76	75⅛	76	
6⅛	3⅛	Rexham .24	8	56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Rexnrd 1.20	8	40	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
58	40	Rexn pf2.50		2	56	56	56	— ⅛
49	32⅛	Rexn pf2.36		6	48	47	48	+ ⅛
68⅛	58⅛	Reynln 3.08	8	x175	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
80	67	Reyln pf2.25		4	68⅛	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1	9	333	37⅛	36⅛	37	— ⅛
83	56⅛	ReyM pf4.50		3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	36⅛	ReyM pf2.37		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	ReyaSec .80	6	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	61	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22	RichMer .64	13	58	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	13	x124	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
32	19⅛	RiegelT 1.50	6	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	10	29	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		26	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	RiteAid .24	14	79	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	RivlanF .96	12	167	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .90	12	32	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	8	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Robins .28a	9	613	10	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	7	34	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	RochTel .80	9	65	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Rockowr .64	6	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	10	190	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
81	57	Rklnt pf4.75		5	76⅛	76	76	— 1
29⅛	20⅛	Rklnt pf1.35		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
76⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	30	25	67⅛	67	67	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Rohr Ind		33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	Rollins .36	14	x52	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25	19⅛	RorerA .94	10	x85	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23	Rosario .40b	14	46	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
29⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	21	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	11	22	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
47⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	121	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .10e	8	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	RTE Cp .16	78	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅛	24	Rubbrm .40	20	136	26	25⅛	26	
24⅛	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	114	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	9	Ryder Sys	14	168	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		S						
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	10	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
48⅛	39⅛	SafewyStr 2	7	255	40⅛	39⅛	40	
16	8	SagaCp .14e	11	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	33⅛	StJoMin 1.20	11	164	43	42⅛	43	— ⅛
13	11	StJoLtP 1.12	8	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	34⅛	StRegP 1.52	10	71	43	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	59	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs A.60	18	38	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
39⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	8	321	36⅛	36	36	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		10	10	9⅛	9⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	366	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	8	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Saul REst		383	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	SavElP .50e	4	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SavnEA 1.34		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sav A Stop	70	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	SavOnDr .20	10	24	8	7⅛	8	
13⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch		59	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	10	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Syc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	3	Schaefer Cp		150	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
60⅛	47⅛	ScherPl .88	22	132	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
24	19⅛	SchlitzBr .68	19	234	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	19	517	76	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	SCM Cp .70	6	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .96	5	25	6⅛	5⅛	6	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.08	10	19	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	ScottFor .74	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .68	11	91	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Scottys .10	22	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	ScovilMfg 1		20	17	16⅛	17	— ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	Scovil pf2.50		6	41	40⅛	40⅛	— 1⅛
7	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	12	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Sea Cont .30	3	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	SeabCL 1.40	8	59	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	Searam .80	12	56	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrave	7	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	14	SealdPw .80	6	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	9	x334	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
79⅛	63⅛	Sears 1.60e	21	573	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	33	73	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅛	22	Sedcolnc .18	8	459	32⅛	31	31⅛	+ 1⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .12	4	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16	11⅛	Servomt .66	9	x9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .32	15	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Shapell .10	9	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	8	162	58	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	ShellrGt .60	5	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	ShllGt pf1.40		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23	18⅛	ShllGt pf1.35		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	18	39	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Sierr Pac .92	9	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Signal .90b	11	x1159	22	20⅛	21⅛	— 1
49	34	Signal pf2.20		x7	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— 1⅛
20⅛	15	Signal pf 1		x4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32	SignodeCp 1	17	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
8⅛	5	SimPrec .14	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	Simm .88a	16	15	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	SimpPat .50	14	191	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	Singer Co		468	19⅛	18	19⅛	+ 1⅛
40⅛	24⅛	Singr pf3.50		42	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ 1
28	20⅛	Skaggs .50	13	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
71⅛	66	Skelly 1.60a	8	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	27	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Skyline .24	45	146	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .60		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	29⅛	Smithint .36	7	x136	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	58⅛	Smithkline 2	15	37	68	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅛	11	SolaBas .70	7	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sonesta Int	2	18	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10	8⅛	SonyCp .07e	25	565	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
33⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.35e	7	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	SOS Con .40	7	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	8	40	17⅛	17	17⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	SaJerin 1.56	7	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Souldwn .60	5	25	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	98	10	9⅛	10	
7	5	SoesPS .89t	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	448	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	577	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅛	31⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	6	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	50	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ 1
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	18	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	8	226	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	12	59	60⅛	60	60⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	51⅛	SouRy pfA 3		2	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	SouRy pf.50		7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	SoUnGs 1.76	8	41	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	Southlnd .50	11	228	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	167	33	10	9⅛	10	
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.58		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SwstPSv .96	9	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .24a	5	2	8	8	8	
15⅛	10	SperryHut 1	11	7	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	31	Sorry Hpf 3		2	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
58⅛	38⅛	SperryR .76	12	447	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
73⅛	6⅛	Sprague El		850	9⅛	9	9⅛	— 2⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringMi .75	12	57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	16	61	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
35⅛	30⅛	Squibb .90	15	715	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		18	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	StBrand 1.14	15	564	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	46	StdBr pf3.50		z300	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37⅛	StBPaint .40	22	4542	41⅛		41⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	1105	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	8	542	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	61⅛	StOilOh 1.36	28	171	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SUDPress .48		30	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	35	2	6	6	6	
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	18	97	32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1	7	1	19	19	19	
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.85		65	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	9	33	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	10	72	23⅛	23	23	
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	66	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z160	12	12	12	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	5	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
21	19⅛	StopShop 1	5	26	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Storge Tech	7	34	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	38	24⅛	23⅛	24	
15	10⅛	StridRite .80	8	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
48⅛	39⅛	StuWor 1.32	9	9	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
74⅛	64	StuWr pfB5		2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
36	38⅛	StW pfAU			33	33	33	
6⅛	3⅛	Suave Shoe	9	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	6	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22	11⅛	SunChm .40	8	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	SunCo 1.72r	7	x39	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
35⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		x118	35	34⅛	35	
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1	13	49	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
32⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	201	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	15	28	11⅛	11	11⅛	
35	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	10	72	35	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	9	x8	149⅛	149⅛	149⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	32	6⅛	6	6	
48⅛	19	Superscpe	9	17	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Swank .60a	10	26	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .64	9	123	20	19⅛	20	— ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Systron Don	4	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		T						
30	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	11	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Talley .60	7	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	8⅛	TalleypfB 1		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19	16	TampEl 1.12	8	217	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	26⅛	Tandy Corp	12	432	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Tappan .20		25	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
46⅛	18	Technicr .15	25	119	38⅛	36⅛	38	+ 1⅛
7	5	Technicolr	8	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	13	88	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	8	27	8	7⅛	8	
54⅛	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	8	583	55⅛	52⅛	55	+ 2⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		98	8⅛	7⅛	8	
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Co	11	52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	26	Tennco 1.76	7	551	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
118⅛	97⅛	Tennc pf5.50		1	101	101	101	— 1
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	109	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		41	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
28	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	2319	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
38⅛	34⅛	TexComm 1	12	21	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34⅛	28⅛	TexETr 1.85	7	39	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	27⅛	TxET pf2.87		26	29⅛	29	29⅛	
27⅛	25⅛	TxET pf2.40		50	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	29	TexGsT 1.68	8	35	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	TxGs pf1.50		4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ 1⅛
36⅛	28	Texsgif 1.20	18	110	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Texaslnd 1b	11	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
129⅛	93⅛	Texinst 1	39	280	117	114⅛	117	+ 2⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	7	98	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	15	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	TexUtil 1.32	9	448	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Textl Ind		21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.28	18	222	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		11	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
25	19⅛	Textr pf1.40		141	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33	ThomBet .76	23	71	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomIn .40b	12	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	10	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	TiCorp 1	12	59	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	TidwatM .80	6	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Tigerint .40	10	239	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
69⅛	59⅛	TimeInc 2	13	45	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
22	18⅛	TimeMir .60	13	247	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	8	18	46⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Tish Rlty		5	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	ToIEdis 2.12	7	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	TonkaCp .48	6	12	15	14⅛	15	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	19	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	TraneCo .96	9	6	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
35⅛	29	TranUn 1.60	14	32	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	TransW Air		636	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	TWApf 2		8	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Transam .62	10	278	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	Transco .80	6	175	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	Transcn .45	12	75	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	6	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	8	25	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
34⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	13	309	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
48	32⅛	Traveir pf2		37	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	TriCon 1.52e		40	20	19⅛	20	
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Trianlnd .90	9	42	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Triang Pac		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	16⅛	Trinitylnd n	5	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Tropican .30	18	11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	10	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
77⅛	58	TRW pf4.50		3	71	71	71	
83	63⅛	TRW pf4.40		2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12	TucsonG .96	8	128	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	TwenCen .50	6	198	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	TyccLb .20e	10	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		U						
29⅛	21⅛	UALInc .60		919	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+ 1⅛
29⅛	21⅛	UAL pf.40		7	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	UARCO 1.38	6	16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	UGICp 1.40	7	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	27	UGI pf2.75		z70	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	11	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .50	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
49	45	UniNV 2.86e	9	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	UnBancp .84	9	54	9⅛	9	9⅛	
100⅛	70⅛	U Camp 2.40	14	127	92⅛	91	91	— 1⅛
76⅛	68⅛	UnCarb 2.50	12	488	78⅛	69⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Union Corp	24	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	UnElec 1.36	8	132	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
88	76	UnEl71pf 8		2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
80⅛	72	UnEl pf7.44		1	78	78	78	
39⅛	33	UnEl pf3.50		z70	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
29	26⅛	UnEl pf2.72		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
6	4⅛	Un Fidelity	7	4	5	5	5	
47⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	170	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
62	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		19	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
89⅛	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	100	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		x5	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	18	154	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	71	Uniryal pf8		z20	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	6	33	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		9	11⅛	11	11	
9	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	U FinCal .24	6	43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22	14	UGasP 1.32	4	121	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	113	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	U Ilium 2.32	6	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .50	6	5	12	12	12	
8⅛	6⅛	Unitln pf.42		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Unitlnc .10	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27	15⅛	Un Nuclr	28	78	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	UnitRefg .48	4	17	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	USFidG 2.48	15	79	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	14	50	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	USGy pf1.80		22	28	27⅛	28	
10⅛	5⅛	US Hom .16	28	93	9⅛	8⅛	9	
7⅛	3⅛	US Ind .20	16	173	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .32	6	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltyinv		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	10	47	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	155	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
67	46⅛	UnTech 2.40	8	472	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	33	UnTech wi		17	33⅛	33	33⅛	
151	113⅛	UnTech pf 8		39	149⅛	148	149⅛	+ ⅛
17	14⅛	UnTel 1.12	9	172	15⅛	14⅛	15	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnTel wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		9	20⅛	20	20⅛	
24⅛	22	UnTel pf1.50		2	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Unitrod .85e	10	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	12	Univar .56	7	x4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.32	7	15	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	UOP		94	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
48⅛	39⅛	Upjohn .96	17	353	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .36	5	132	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	24⅛	USM stpf1.20	9	59	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	USM pf2.10		1	34	34	34	— ⅛
30	23	USM pf1.50		z620	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	46⅛	UtahInt 1a	13	123	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— 1
33	27⅛	UtahPL 2.40	8	43	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		7	32	32	37	
30⅛	19⅛	UV Ind 1b	6	28	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	24	UV In pf1.26		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
		V						
18⅛	13⅛	Vallylnd .20	4	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	Varian .20	13	47	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24	15⅛	Veeder .60	16	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Venice .20	28	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31	20⅛	Vetco Offsh	6	158	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	VF Cp 1.10	8	47	23⅛	22⅛	23	
11⅛	7⅛	Viacom Int	10	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Victor Comp		33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	7	248	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
102⅛	100⅛	VaEP pf9.75		z500	101	101	101	— ⅛
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z100	93⅛	93	93	— 1
80	72⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z150	77	77	77	+ ⅛
46	41⅛	VaEP pf4.20		z50	45	44⅛	45	+ 1
30⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		15	30	29⅛	29⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	6	82	6	5⅛	6	
17⅛	11⅛	VSI Corp .68	7	7	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	30⅛	VulcMat 2	8	4	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅛
		W						
48	42⅛	WabR pf4.50		z30	46	46	46	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	203	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	39⅛	Wach pf2.20		5	51	51	51	— 1
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	Walgreen 1	10	39	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	21	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	10	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	WallMu .80a	7	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	WalMart .08	17	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	WardFd .47t	14	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Warnaco .60		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	WrnCom .60	31	52	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	WarnerL 1	16	411	33⅛	32⅛	33	— ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	13	33	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	15	19	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	18	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	WasN pf2.50		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	WashStl 1	11	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	WasWat 1.56	9	9	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Waste Mgmt	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	25	WatkinJ .32	13	7	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .40	13	10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Wea pf2.52k		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Weathrd .40	8	16	8	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Webb Del E	11	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	18	24	23	24	+ 1
22⅛	15⅛	WellFgo .96	7	71	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e		22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
56	47⅛	WPP pf4.50		z150	51	50	50	
42⅛	35	WstPtPep 2	9	28	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	29	1359	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	7	29	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WnNoA .20r	4	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6	Wn Pac Ind	7	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .60b	6	21	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	WUnimn 1.40	9	93	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	6	560	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	Wstvco 1.50	11	8	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.26	8	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	30	974	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
66⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		22	65	64⅛	65	+ ⅛
22⅛	18	WheelFr .60	10	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	WheelPit Stl		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z200	57	57	57	+ 1
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	14	171	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	6	x1048	23	22⅛	23	+ 2⅛
6⅛	3	Whittaker	33	237	5⅛	5	5	
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .25r		x79	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	7	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
29	22	WilmsCos 1	4	312	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WlshrO .11e	8	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	38⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	17	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Winnebago		75	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
30	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	10	20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	9	33	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.52	9	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	16	WiscPS 1.38	8	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Witco 1.20	8	25	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .07e	8	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	
19⅛	13	Wometco .66	8	15	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	WoodCp .05e	2	33	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	WoodPet .30	6	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	195	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Wolw pf2.20		5	33	32⅛	33	— ⅛
6⅛	4	World Airw	6	31	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	12	69	68⅛	69	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Wurltzer .20	55	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	17	40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Wyly Corp		47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		X						
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCp 1	16	1107	51⅛	49⅛	51⅛	+ 2⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Xtra Inc	78	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		Y						
10⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind		21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	YngSPr .15i	5	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Z						
29⅛	17⅛	ZaleCorp .80	7	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	Zapata .38b	3	130	13	11ghvs	13	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Zayre Corp	9	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	22⅛	ZenithRad 1	25	100	34⅛	33⅛	34	
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	10	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛

For Your Banking Transactions With The MIDDLE EAST

BARAF

BYBLOS ARAB FINANCING HOLDING S.A.

LUXEMBOURG

Capital 10 Million Dollars

announces the opening of

BYBLOS ARAB FINANCE BANK (BELGIUM) S.A.*

39 Avenue des Arts,
Brussels-1040.
Boite 10.
Telex: 62617/8.
Telephone: 5110703.

FULL BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

* Affiliated with BYBLOS BANK S.A.L.-BEIRUT.

MONEY doesn't grow on trees.

If money grew on trees, there would be a fine crop of leaves each fall. But money is a delicate plant, needing constant tending, a favorable climate, good rich earth. We at the Union Bank of Switzerland can not only provide the money but also the expertise needed to solve international financial problems. Our efforts are backed by long years of experience, accumulated know-how, the benefits of a sound economy and a stable government; and we are headquartered in Zurich, one of the world's major financial centers.

May we help tend your financial affairs?

Total assets: Over 47,000 million Swiss francs. Capital and reserves: 2,500 million Swiss francs.

Head Office: Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zurich

Offices in Switzerland: Geneva, Lausanne, Basle, Berne, Lugano, at the Zurich and Geneva Airports, and in 200 other locations in Switzerland.

Offices abroad: Branches in London, New York and Tokyo. Subsidiaries, Affiliated Companies and Representatives in Bahrain, Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chicago, Hamilton/Bermuda, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Melbourne, Mexico, Montreal, New York, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto.

Branch: London, 117 Old Broad Street, EC2N 1AJ; Representative Offices and Affiliates: Bahrain, Al-Fateh Building, Al-Khalifa Road; Beirut, Starco South 1001-1004; Johannesburg, 37 Sauer Street; Luxembourg, 47 Boulevard Royal; Madrid, Paseo de la Castellana 8; Tehran, 571 Pahlavi Avenue/Corner Takhte Tavoos.

SUBSG

Union Bank of Switzerland

International banking – made in Switzerland

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 4

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7	AAR Cp 3.0	17	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
8¼	4¾	AAV Cos .28	5	6	7	7	7	
7¼	5¼	AbrdMf 40b	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5	4⅞	Aberden Pet	14	1	5	5	5	
2	1	Acme Hami		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¾	4½	Action 20e	6	7	7	7	7	—⅛
12⅞	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	17	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
7¼		A&EPlast P	5	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2	1	Aegis Corp	8	90	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc	13	22	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Affil Hsp .24	7	16	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+⅛
10⅞	6¾	Affil Pub .48	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
13½	6⅝	AirpxEl .40e	6	4	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
6¼	4⅜	Alaska Airl	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	AlbaWa .05e	6	17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
9¾	6⅜	Alcolac .15e	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl		13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
26½	20¾	AllegA pfC 3		1	24	24	24	—½
7½	4⅞	Alleg Cp wt		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2	1	AlldArt Ind		25	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	3¼	Allamil .10e	6	5	5	5	5	
2	1	Altec Corp	16	13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅞	7⅞	AMAX wt		15	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅛
¾	1-16	AHessLL wt		9	1-16	1-16	1-16	
10⅞	8	AmBusP .26	12	5	9	9	9	—⅛
⅝	¼	ACenMtg wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
11¼	8¼	A GarPd .34	6	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
15¼	11½	AMaizeB.40	4 1	12	12	12	12	+⅛
51⅞	36	Am Mf 2.70e	5	7	45¾	45¼	45¾	+¼
4¾	3⅝	A Israel .11r	5	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
2⅛	15-16	Am Plan Cp		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
10⅞	8	AmUtilS .72		3	9½	9½	9½	
1	10½	Am Eng	10	7	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅞	2⅛	Anglo C .12e	8	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
4¼	2¾	AmTech Ind	338	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
6½	3⅞	AmMot Inns		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅛	4½	AmInt Pict	4	17	4½	4½	4½	—¼
8½		AmBiltrt .50	7	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
16⅞	11¼	AMaizeA .40	4	12	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅜
15¾	11½	AMaizeB .40	4	1	12	12	12	+⅛
18¼	7¾	AMIC Cp	8	23	16½	15⅞	16⅛	—⅛
7½	3½	Anken .20	13	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	8	12	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
3¼	1½	Appld Data	14	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
7¾	3⅜	A SarEq .11t	5	2	6½	6½	6½	+¼
23½	17½	Aquit Ca .30	17	5	21½	21⅜	21½	—⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Ariz CL .10e	32	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
18½	11½	ArminCp .12	5	72	12¾	11¾	12	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	4	Arundel		2	5	5	5	
12¼	7⅜	Asamera .25	9	166	12⅛	11¾	12	
11¼	9	AshlOC .20a	8	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+¼
12½	8⅜	Aspro .50a	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
4	1m	Astrex Inc	58	3	3½	3½	3½	
1⅝	⅞	AT Inc		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	Atl Richf wt		42	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
6¼	5¼	Atlas CM B	12	27	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
2⅞	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		38	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15½	12⅞	Auguatin .15	16	7	14	14	14	
15⅞	11⅛	Austral Oil	13	34	13⅞	13½	13½	—½
11⅛	7	AutoTrn .70t	14	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
5	3¼	Autc Bldg		13	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
9½	2⅝	Autmat Rad	74	10	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+⅛
8⅛	5½	AutmSvc .30	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
44½	31	AutoSw .85	14	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
15¼	2	AVC Cp .20e	3	11	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
4	2	AVEMC .04	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	4⅝	AVX Cp .12e	13	x2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
5⅞	3¼	Aydin Cp	10	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10	6	BadgrMt .50	12	4	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
13	9½	BaldorEl .20	7	12	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
16½	12⅞	BanFd 1.65e		x11	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+⅜
11⅜	6¼	BanstrCll Lt	13	25	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
5⅞	3⅝	Banner .06	6	7	5	4¾	4¾	—¼
3⅝	2¼	BarcoCa .12	7	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
5¼	2⅝	Barnes Eng		7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—½
9	6¾	Barnwel Ind	32	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9¾	4⅝	BarryR .03e	8	8	7	6⅞	7	
4½	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
3⅝		Bartons Cdy		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
	1⅛	Baruch Fost	27	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Berwick ET		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4	2	Bell Ind .08	9	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
6	3⅝	Benrus Crp	7	10	4	4	4	
6	2⅛	Berg Enf		10	4	4	4	—¼
17⅞	6⅛	Berg Bruns	18	215	13¾	12⅝	13⅛	—⅜
20⅞	13	Brg B pfl.15		45	22¾	22	22½	—⅜
5	4	Bertea Corp	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	3¾	BervenC .12		49	5⅞	5	5¼	—⅝
4⅝	3	BethCp .20e	30	2	3	3	3	
2⅜	1⅝	Beverly Ent	21	38	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
14¼	9¾	Bic Pen .36	10	11	12½	12¼	12¼	
9¾	5⅝	BigDad .20e	8	20	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
1⅜	11	BinkMf .80a	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅞	11½	BinnySm .72	7	x1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
4¼	2⅝	Blount .10e	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5¼	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
9¼	5¼	Bodin Ap .40	8	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
15⅝	9½	Bowne .24	8	3	13	12¾	13	+⅛
25⅞	15	BowVall .10	118	80	25¼	24½	24¾	—½
17⅞	12⅛	BradRa .15e	6	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
14⅝	7¾	BradldC .20	10	11	10½	10¼	10⅜	
13¾	7½	BranifAr wt		8	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
1⅛	1	Brascan A 1	3	117	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
22	15	BraunEn .60	6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅞	15	BrewerC .80	7	4	15	15	15	
4⅛	2¾	BroDart Ind	6	1	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
3⅝	2	Brody Seal		7	3	3	3	+⅛
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		33	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15	11⅞	BrnF A .52b	8	31	13	12⅞	13	+⅜
15¼	12	BrnF B .52b	8	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
3	2⅛	Buehler Cp	7	14	2⅛	2	2	—¼
11⅞	6⅝	Buell Ind .40	5	13	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
5	3	Buildex Inc	7	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
16½	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	9	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3¼	Burgess Ind	8	64	5	4¾	4⅞	+¼
12	9⅛	Burnsint .60	8	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	8	Butlerint .50	5	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅝
30⅝	18⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	78	20⅞	20⅛	20½	

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16¾	12½	Caldor .25	9	1	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
6¾	3⅝	Calcomp		6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
15	10¼	Cal PrtCm 1	10	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
8⅝	7	Camco Inc	7	18	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		3	4⅝	4 1-16	4 1-16	—1-16
14	10⅝	Campin .40b	5	19	11¼	11	11¼	
3 15-16	2⅝	CdnExp GO	13	27	3 15-16	3⅝	3 15-16	+¼
7	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	21	115	7¼	7	7¼	+⅜
8½	5⅜	CdnHydr .25	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	18	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
12⅞	9⅞	CdnOcc .50e	8	4	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
45¼	39¼	Cdn SuprOil	11	10	43⅝	43¼	43¼	—¼
3¼	1	Capehart Cp		25	2½	2½	2½	
4	2⅛	CapitlFd .16		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22½	17¾	Carbon .80a	5	292	24	22¾	24	+1½
8⅝	5⅛	Caressa .30	7	9	7½	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
75	64	Carnat 1.40	14	178	66	65⅝	66	+⅜
5⅝	2	Carrols Dev		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
20⅞	14⅝	Castle AM 1	4	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
16⅝	13½	CasFd 1.20a		x7	15¼	15¼	15¼	+¼
2⅝	1½	Castleton In	8	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
12½	8⅝	Cavltrn .10a	8	17	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	
2⅛	¾	CelluCraft	9	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
5⅞	4¼	CentSec .35e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	4	Cenvill .15e		12	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
20⅞	18⅝	CerM pf2.25		18	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	Certron Cp		12	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
5⅝	3⅝	ChadMill .40	11	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅞	3⅝	Champ Hom		175	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
6½	3½	Chartr Med	6	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅝	4¾	CHB Food	4	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
7	4⅝	CHC Cp .30t	4	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅞	8¼	Chiefin Dev	31	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Childs World	9	16	15	15	15	
3	1¼	Christien Co	13	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
7⅝	5¼	Circle K .32	6	171	6¼	6	6	—⅛
8¼	4⅝	Citation .40		11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
9¾	7¼	CityGasFl .60	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
20	8⅝	CK Pet .10e	12	49	18	17½	17½	+½
3¼	1⅞	ClarkC .10e	13	7	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
14¼	8	Clark Gr .30	11	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅞	6⅞	Clarkson .16	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	4¾	Clopay .12e	431	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+½
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	5	31	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
1	¼	CMI Inv wt		5	⅜	5-16	⅜	
3½	2⅛	CMT In Inc	50	1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
33¼	22⅞	Coachm .20e	8	26	27½	27	27⅜	+⅛
1½	15-16	Cohen Haifd	9	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅞	8⅜	ColaNat .60	8	6	11½	11½	11½	+¼
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	15	34	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	Colon Coml		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	ColwellC .28	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
18⅝	13	CombE .05r	10	10	16¼	16½	16¼	+⅜
40	33¼	Cominco 3e	10	2	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
13⅞	10⅛	ComAll .30a	7	7	12⅝	12½	12½	
17	11⅝	ComMll .60b	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .20	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2½	Compac Cp		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	4	Compo Ind		5	6	5⅞	6	—¼
3⅞	⅝	Comput Inv	56	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16⅞	4¾	Concrd Fab	3	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10¾	5⅝	Condec Crp	4	15	8½	8½	8½	+¼
11½	8½	Conrock .60	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Conroy .05e	17	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
12⅝	6¼	Con Oil Gas	10	66	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	—⅛
9¼	3½	Consyne Cp	14	72	9	8⅛	9	+⅜
1½	⅝	Cont Mater	50	45	1	1	1	
1	¼	Cont Tel wt		50	5-16	¼	¼	
8⅞	5⅝	Cook El .40	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
20¾	14½	Cook Ind .40	7	55	15½	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
14⅝	11⅛	CookPV .40	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5½	2½	Cooper Jar		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
4¾	2⅝	Cordon Intl	11	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12½	9	Core Labs	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
13⅝	11¾	Corenco .80		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
24¾	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	9	20	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
3⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Cott Corp	7	1	3	3	3	
19	13	CoxCbl Com	18	5	15½	15⅜	15½	—⅛
15¼	8¼	Craig .28	6	18	13¼	13¼	13¼	
2¼	1⅛	Crest Foam		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
36¾	30⅝	CrossAT 1	13	9	37	37	37	+¼
25	15½	CwnCPt .60r	3	3	20	19⅞	20	
7⅛	5¼	CrutcR .55e	7	179	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		18	9⅛	9	9	
10½	6¼	CSE Cp .40	10	8	10¼	10	10¼	—⅛
13⅞	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	9	30	11	10⅝	11	—⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5¼	3⅝	Damon Cre	6	3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
6¼	3⅝	Damson Oil	18	24	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
20	12⅝	Danielin .14	7	14	17¾	17	17¼	+⅛
11⅞	4⅝	Dataprod	12	70	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
7¼	5½	DayMin .10e		7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
15-16	¾	DCL Inc	5	4	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
14½	9⅛	Del Labs .28	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		25	¾	¾	¾	
9	6⅝	Deltn Fd .54	5	3	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
10⅞	7	Den Tal Ez	9	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅜
20½	17⅞	Depsitr 1.48	6	1	19½	19½	19½	+¼
2⅞	1	Designcr Jw		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
8½	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	9	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5¼	3¼	Diebold VC		45	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	25	4¾	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
20	16⅝	DillardSt .40	6	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅛
16	11¾	Diversey .56	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
¼	1-16	Divrsf In wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .30e	3	10	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
37¼	32	Dome Petrl	12	32	37⅝	37	37	—¼
26⅞	20	Domtar 1.60	11	3	25¾	25¼	25¼	—⅝
7¾	6⅞	Donkeny .24	4	1	7	7	7	+⅛
15⅞	9⅛	DowneyS .40	5	1	15½	15½	15½	
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	8	8	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	+1-16
23¾	17	DuplxPd .80	5	2	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅛
6⅝	2½	Dynictn .06e	10	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	8	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	Dynell .14t	26	7	9⅛	9	9	—⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		17	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	6⅝	EriSchab .40	11	10	7	7	7	
17½	13¼	EarthRes 1	6	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
34⅞	30¼	EasonO .10r	16	8	32	32	32	—⅛
24¼	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	1	22	22	22	
6	3¼	EazorE .20a	7	27	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
10¼	6	Ecodyne	7	23	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
35⅞	22½	Edgitton .50r	6	22	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
4⅝	2¼	Edmos Cp		6	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
10⅞	7⅛	EDO Corp	9	65	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .40s	5	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .10	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	9	19	7⅞	7½	7½	
4⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t		1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assist	6	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
16⅛	7⅛	ElecEng .36	7	3	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	15	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
14¼	10⅛	ELT .03e	11	11	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+¼

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
8½	6½	ErnstEC .48	5	1	7¾
11⅝	4¾	EsqRad .30e	5	2	9½
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	17	7¾
9¾	7¼	EvanAr .10r	7	4	7⅞
7⅝	3½	Execuln .33t	19	2	5

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
7⅝	4	Fab Ind .30e	6	4	6⅝
11⅝	9⅝	FabriCtr .12	8	47	10½
3½	1¼	Fabrics Nat	6	3	3
3	1¼	FairTex Mll		1	1½
5⅛	2⅞	Faicfld Nob		58	4⅝
4⅝	2⅞	FalrmC .14e	18	1	3⅝
42	28⅝	FalconS .80	5	68	41
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	9	1	6⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	4	9	2
7⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		4	2½
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	8	1	10⅝
5½	2	FDI Inc .01e		14	4¼
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	30	13⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Fed Resrcs		52	4⅝
11¼	8	Felmnt .24e	28	14	9⅝
8½	5	Felsway .32	6	2	7⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Fidelco Gth		11	3⅛
2⅜	15-16	Fields Plast		1	1⅝
5¼	2⅝	Film Cp Am		10	4½
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85t	8	57	8
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	7	3	6⅝
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		41	1⅛
4⅝	3	Fstmrk .06t		35	3
17	9¾	FischrP .48t	6	15	13⅝
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	6	4	4⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Flavorland	4	2	7⅛
20½	15⅛	Flight Safty	8	1	17½
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	5	3⅛
3⅞	2¼	FlaRck .10e	52	9	3⅞
35¾	23¾	FlukeJ .72t	10	1	29⅝
19⅞	13¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	45	17⅝
9⅝	7¼	FooteM .25e	10	1	8⅝
32	28	Foote pf2.20		1	30½
91¾	72¾	FordCan 5a	6	250	88
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	9	10	3½
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	9	25	10
4¾	3	FPA Corp		5	4⅛
3¾	1⅛	Franklin Rl		7	3¼
10¾	6⅝	FrankNu .36	7	6	10
5½	3½	Friedm .24b	4	8	4⅝
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	7	11	8⅝
17⅞	12¾	Frigitronic	22	37	14½
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	28	6⅛
3⅝	1¼	FrontAir wt		4	3

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	11	11	5½
11⅝	7	Garan .44a	8	27	11⅝
5⅞	3¼	Garland Cp		4	4⅝
5⅛	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	7	14	4⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Gaynor Staf		4	1⅞
37⅞	25⅛	Gearhart .48	8	92	37⅝
1½	¾	Gen Buildrs		5	1¼
2	1⅝	Gen Employ		5	1⅝
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	6	24	3
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		3	1⅝
4¼	1⅞	Gen Resrch	5	5	3⅛
1⅛	⅝	Gen Resrcs		2	13-16
4⅝	1⅞	Geon Ind		14	2⅝
4⅞	2½	Gerber Sci		3	3½
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	3	17
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	100	14	7⅝
10¾	2½	Gladding Cp		114	8⅞
33¼	28⅝	Glatfltr 1.52	6	18	32
5¾	3¾	Glen Ger 16	50	2	5
13½	6¾	GlenDis .23t	6	4	8
15⅝	10⅝	Globelnd .50	6	47	14
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	5	13⅝

(Continued on next page)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 4, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9400	Abby Glen	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
5664	Abitibi	$12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
100	Acklands	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
400	Agnico E	435	430	430	—5
1300	Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2390	Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
371	Alta Nat	$27	27	27	—½
20	Algo Cent	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
1200	Alminex	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
2450	Atco A	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	—¼
2762	BP Can	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
2300	Banister C	$10	9¾	10	+⅛
2371	Bank N S	$40	39⅝	40	+¼
13701	Bell Canad	$46¼	46	46⅛	+⅛
780	Beth Cop A	$13½	13⅛	13½	
900	Block Bros	405	400	405	
1530	Bovis Cor	91	91	91	—2
2800	Bralor Res	259	255	255	+4
500	Bramalea	$6⅛	6	6	—⅛
1378	Brameda	184	177	184	+4
500	Brenda M	$7½	7½	7½	—¼
38384	Bridger	$6⅝	6	6⅝	+½
1070	BC Forest	$24	23⅞	24	
2240	BC Phone	$11¾	11⅝	11¾	+½
4200	Brunswk	$5	490	490	—5
300	Budd Auto	$6½	6½	6½	+¼
568	Burns Fds	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
675	Cad Frv	$10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
1500	Cal Pow A	$28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+⅛
440	Camflo	$10	10	10	—⅛
300	Campau A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
35147	C Nor West	$8¾	8	8⅜	—⅛
675	C Pakrs C	$22¾	22¾	22¾	
200	Can Perm	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
4000	C Tung	355	345	345	—10
600	C Cablesy	$16	15¾	16	+¼
3300	Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
7376	Cl Bk Com	$27	26⅞	27	+½
1804	Cdn Tire A	$47¾	47¾	47¾	
2160	C Utilies	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	
600	Canbra	405	400	400	+10
900	Cassiar	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
3765	Celanese	$5½	5	5⅛	—½
3700	Chieftan D	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
114900	C Holiday	300	295	300	+1
5525	Con Bldg	232	230	230	+4
6600	Con Distrb	400	390	400	+5
6945	Cons Gas	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	
800	Con Fardy	395	395	395	+5
760	Conwest	389	380	380	—5
875	Craigmt	$6½	6¼	6⅛	
1200	Crush Intl	$9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
4250	Cyprus	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
500	Denison	$56¾	56¾	56¾	
1500	Dicknsn	$5	5	5	—⅛
2444	Dofasco A	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
875	Dom Store	$16	15⅞	16	+⅛
1170	D Textle A	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
250	Du Pont	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+½
20	Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
1027	East Mal	206	206	206	+1
400	Electro A	390	380	380	—20
900	Emco	$8½	8½	8½	—⅛
2900	Falcon C	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
8785	Falcon	$41⅞	41⅛	41¼	+⅛
300	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5900	Francana	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+½
45	Fraser A	$22¾	22¾	22¾	—1¾
400	G Distrb A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
3300	Gnt Mascl	131	130	131	—2
3150	Gibraltar	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
125	Goodyear	$13	13	13	+¼
225	Gratt G	$32	32	32	—¼
400	Granduc	143	142	143	—7
785	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
430	GL Paper	$32⅞	32½	32⅞	+⅜
3000	Gt W Life	$55¼	55¼	55¼	—¼
1511	Greyhnd	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	+⅛
400	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
2200	Hambro C	265	250	250	—15
5025	Harlequin	$8½	8½	8½	
1300	Hawker S	$7	6⅞	7	
600	Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3285	H Bay Co	$19½	19¼	19½	+⅛
1894	IAC	$18⅝	18⅛	18½	
200	Indusmin	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
100	Inglis	$14¾	14¾	14¾	
481	Inland Gas	$9⅜	9¼	9¼	
1411	Int Mogul	253	251	253	—7
22976	Int Pipe A	$15¼	14½	15	+⅜
1795	Inv Grp A	$7½	7¼	7½	+¼
4825	Jannock	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
12625	Kaiser Re	$11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
10050	Kaps Tran	180	180	180	
200	Kelsey H	$11½	11¼	11½	
969	Kerr A A	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
15538	Koffler A	495	485	495	+5
2192	Labatt A	$16⅛	16	16	—½
110	Lab Min	$34¼	34¼	34¼	—⅜
2260	Lacana	365	360	360	—5
100	LOnt Cem	400	400	400	+5
200	Lob Co A	470	470	470	+5
650	Lob Co B	475	470	470	
280	Loeb M	300	295	295	—5
100	Mclan H A	$8	8	8	—⅛
7928	MB Ltd	$21⅝	21¼	21½	
500	M Lf Mills	$28¼	28⅛	28¼	+¼
6625	Met Stor A	$15	15	15	+¼
7453	Moore	$47½	46½	47½	+⅜
1500	Murphy	$5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
400	Nat Trust	$14⅛	14¾	14¾	
9927	Noranda A	$37⅛	36½	37⅛	+½
7798	Norcen	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+½
7540	NTecm B w	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+½
125	Nowsco W	$16	16	16	+¼
856	OSF Ind	355	345	355	—10
1000	Orchan A	290	290	290	
1125	Oshawa A	$5	495	495	
2500	Pamour A	295	285	295	+2
4192	PanCan P	$24⅛	23⅞	24	
4354	Patino N V	$14½	14½	14½	
503	Petrofina	$19¾	19½	19½	—½
275	Pine Point	$33	33	33	
500	Pitts C	$5⅛	5	5	—⅛
1620	Placer	$23¾	23½	23¾	+½
2100	Que Sturg	127	125	125	
200	Rayrock	65	65	65	—5
250	Revnu Prp	69	66	69	—3
4	Rothman	$17	17	17	—⅜
600	Scotts	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
5296	Shell Can	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
1512	Sherritt A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
20520	Siebens	$13⅞	13½	13¾	+⅛
4327	Simpsons	$6¾	6½	6⅝	
1102	Simpson S	$10½	10⅛	10¼	
100	Slater Stl	$8½	8½	8½	+⅜
450	Talcorp	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
575	Southm A	$23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+⅜
935	St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
4627	Stelco A	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+⅜
410	Steep R	190	190	190	—1
215	Tara	$15½	15½	15½	
508	Teck Cor A	395	395	395	
350	Teck Cor B	310	300	310	+10
800	Teledyne	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
175	Tex Can	$26	26	26	
4100	Thom N A	$13⅛	12⅞	13	—⅛
4523	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
330	Tor Star B	$18	18	18	
1674	Traders A	$14¼	13⅞	14	
12705	Trans Mt	$12	11½	11⅞	+½
41153	TrCan PL	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+¼
11303	Un Carbid	$23½	23¼	23½	+¼
38159	UGas A	$8	7⅞	8	+⅛
500	Union Oil	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+⅜
850	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
5925	U Siscoe	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
1100	Upp Can	115	110	111	—1
100	Van Der	350	350	350	
400	Vestgron	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
10800	Voyager P	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅜
152	Weldwod	$12	12	12	
850	Wstburne	$10½	10½	10½	
23595	West Mine	$5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
15	Westnhse	$21	21	21	—⅜
150	Weston	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
5050	Willroy	113	113	113	+1
600	Woodwd A	$19¼	19	19¼	+¼
4000	Yk Bear	273	263	273	+7
1000	Yukon C	160	159	159	+6

Total sales 2,644,026 shares

Market Summaries

May 4, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	352,500	27⅞	+⅛
RCA	211,000	25	+⅜
Bandag Inc	198,700	19¾	—1
Am Airlin	198,600	11⅞	+⅞
Gulf StaUt	161,600	13	+¼
Am Tel&Tel	149,500	57⅝	
Boeing	149,100	30⅝	+1⅞
WnAir Lin	148,400	10	+½
Am Home	144,200	33½	+⅜
Pittston Co	144,000	42	+2⅜
Xerox Cp	142,300	51⅞	+2⅛
Levitz Frnit	137,400	6¼	+¼
Howrd John	135,800	13⅞	—⅛
UAL Inc	134,500	24	+1
Signal Co	132,000	20¾	—1⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.24	15.18
Advances	836	376
Declines	569	1087
Unchanged	467	411
Total issues	1872	1874
New 1976 highs	41	28
New 1976 lows	24	40

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	989.14	998.03	982.21	993.70	+3.38
20 Trn	210.45	212.93	208.79	212.02	+1.57
15 Utl	87.42	87.93	86.91	87.58	—0.04
65 Stk	302.95	305.77	300.81	304.46	+1.20

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.64	112.77	114.11	+0.66
15 Railroads	45.55	44.96	45.43	+0.18
60 Utilities	46.16	45.55	45.89	—0.05
500 Stocks	101.93	100.29	101.46	+0.54

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.99	53.59	53.97	+0.29
Industrials	60.24	59.78	60.25	+0.38
Transportation	39.12	38.60	39.12	+0.45
Utilities	35.85	35.76	35.84	—0.01
Finance	51.35	51.11	51.35	+0.29

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 3	149,138	322,012	1,174
April 30	124,900	288,506	975
April 28	125,065	304,689	1,867
April 27	141,292	347,920	1,375
April 26	141,198	355,937	1,721
April 23	134,840	326,306	1,515

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
TotalP wtwl	77,300	1⅝	+3-16
Syntex Corp	62,800	27⅝	+⅜
Pall Corp	51,800	27⅛	+⅜
arbon Ind	37,200	24⅛	+1⅜
HoustOil M	30,300	49⅛	+⅜
Bergen Bru	28,900	13⅛	—⅜
Kewanee In	26,800	26	—
Vikoa Inc	25,700	3⅛	+½
Crutchr Res	23,300	5¾	
Nat Patent	22,800	9½	+⅛

Approx total stock sales 1,950,000
Stock sales year ago 2,976,805

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
101.99	101.58	101.97	+0.16

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
215	Algoma	$26	26	26	+¼
1000	Asbestos	$29¾	29⅝	29¾	
3539	Bank Mont	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
4000	Basic Res	$10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
200	Bombard	250	250	250	—5
1886	Can Cement	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
829	Cdn Indust	$22	21	21	—2¼
910	Canron	$21¾	21⅝	21¾	—⅛
9820	Con Bath	$37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
630	Dom Bridge	$37	36½	37	+⅛
4500	Fncl Col	205	200	205	+15
500	Gaz Metro	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
300	Imasco	$25½	25½	25½	—⅛
225	Ivaco	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
400	Laur Fin	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
552	Molson A	$17¼	17	17¼	+¼
395	Power Cp	$9⅝	9½	9½	—½
2350	Price Co	$15⅜	15¼	15⅜	—¼
2736	Royal Bank	$28½	28¼	28⅜	
1004	Steinberg A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	

Total sales 532,103 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, May 4, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	50½	51
1st Bk Sy	44¾	45½
1stEmp S	9½	10
1st Wn F	2⅛	2⅜
Hartf NC	12	12¾
Midl Bks	19½	20½
Shaw Cp	21½	22½
U Va Bks	14¾	15¾
Va N Bnk	16	17
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19	19½
G Reinsu	156	160
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¾
AID Inc	6½	7⅜
AVM Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Acushnt	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	8⅝	9⅛
Adv Ros	2⅝	3
Alberts	8¼	9
Alico Inc	8¼	8¾
Allyn Bac	6¼	6¾
A El Lab	1⅛	1¾
Am Exp	32	32½
Am Finl	9¾	10⅛
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Greet	9¼	9⅝
A Micro	10¼	10¾
Am Telev	18½	19¼
Am Weld	9	10
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅝	5YV
Anheus B	32⅜	32⅝
Ard May	2¼	2⅜
ArkWIG	19⅝	20⅛
Arvida	11¼	11¾
AsCC Bol	16	16¾
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13⅝
Baird At	3⅝	3⅞
Bang Hy	13	13½
Bkam Rlt	6½	7
Bassett F	22	22¾
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	5¾	6¼
Betz Lab	40½	41¼
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	44	46
Birtchr	1⅝	2
Bick Hills	17⅜	17⅞
Bonza Inf	4	4¼
Braden	6¼	6¾
Brinks	9⅝	9⅞
Brks Sca	16	16¾
Brwning	4	4½
Buccb M	5⅝	5⅞
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Slm	4⅞	5⅜
CalWSv	28½	30
Campl Ch	2⅞	3¼
Conrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	8	8¼
Capln Air	12¼	2⅝
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	2⅞	3¼
CenVt PS	13⅛	13½
Chm Lee	9¾	10¾
Chesa Ut	10¾	11¼
Chi Bridg	64	65½
Chitin Cp	5⅞	6⅛
ChrisSe	128½	131½
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	30⅝	31¼
CitznUt B	28	28½
Clark Mf	29½	30½
Clow Cp	7	7½
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Cir	12¼	13¼
Coml Sh	23	24½
Comw Pa	27½	28
Con Pap	56	57
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	14¼	15½
Cutlr Fed	2	2¾
Danly M	6½	7¼
Data Dgn	6⅝	7⅛
Data 100	9⅝	10⅛
Dayt Inc	39	40½
Decor In	2⅛	2⅜
DeKtb Ag	33¼	34¼
Delhi Oil	4⅛	4⅝
DeLux C	24½	25¼
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det IntBr	30½	31½
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	17	17¾
Dixn Cru	16½	17
Docufel	8¼	8⅝
Dollar G	9⅞	10¼
Dorch G	8½	8¾
Do Jone	27¾	28½
Doyle DB	12¾	13¼
Dunkin D	5⅝	6⅛
Duriron	24¼	25¼
Eberln In	2¾	3¼
Econ Lab	25	25½
ElPas El	10⅝	11
Elba Syst	2½	3¼
Elder Be	7	7¾
Elec Nucl	8	8⅝
Elec Mod	1½	2
Energy C	12	12½
Entwistl	3¾	4½
Equty Oil	18¼	18¾
Ethan Al	23	23¾
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrhl	5¾	6⅛
Fst Bost	19½	20¼
Ficknge	11⅞	12⅝
Fla WatU	⅝	1
Forest O	15⅞	16¼
Frmigil	1⅛	1⅝
Fotomat	16⅞	17⅝
Frkln Cp	3⅞	4¼
Frnkln El	8⅜	8⅞
Frnd Ice	22½	23¼
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFin	9½	10¼
Graph Cn	18	18¾
Green Mt	10	10½
Grey Adv	8⅜	9⅛
Gulf Inlst	14⅛	14⅝
Gyrodn	3⅜	3⅞
Harper R	9⅛	9⅝
Henred F	22½	23¼
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	12	12½
Horiz Res	1½	2½
Huds Pap	28¾	29¼
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	5½
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	4½
Infra Ind	1½	2
Intel Cp	68½	70
Interc En	6¾	7¾
Intrmk In	2¼	2¾
Intrml G	12⅞	13⅜
InBk Wsh	3¼	3¾
IaSou Ut	23⅞	24⅜
Jamsby	12½	13¼
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	14	14¾
KMS Ind	1⅛	2⅛
Kalsr Stl	39¼	40¼
KalsStl pf	19⅛	19⅝
Kalvar	1⅝	2⅛
Kaman A	22¾	23½
Kamps A	8¾	9¼
Kale Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	3	3½
Kear Tr	7⅜	7¾
Kelly Svc	18¾	19½
Keuff Ess	13¾	14¾
Keye Flb	13½	13⅞
Key CusF	7½	8
King Int	1⅛	1⅜
Knap Vog	17½	18½
Lance In	23	23¾
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	25½	26½
Lin Bcast	15¾	16⅛
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	12⅞	13⅜
Mal Rlty	1	1¼
Mallkrt	44½	45½
Manor C	3½	4
Maui LP	11⅝	12⅛
McCor	35	35¾
McQuay	18¾	19
Measur	13½	14
Medtrn	31¾	32
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdisx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	2½	2⅞
Midw Gt	13¾	14¼
Millipr	25½	27
Miner In	2⅝	2⅞
Minn Gas	20	20½
Miss Vl G	12¾	13½
Mrs S Ple	16⅝	17⅝
Monf Col	6	6⅝
Moore P	7¾	8¾
Moore S	15	16
Morg Res	1½	2
Mostek	15½	15⅞
Motch M	4	5
Mof Club	2⅛	2⅜
Mueller	12¾	13⅜
Narag Cp	6¾	7½
Nat G&O	10	10¾
Nat Lib	4¾	5⅛
N SecRsh	4½	5
Natnw Rl	3⅜	4⅜
NJ Nat G	14	14¾
Nielsn A	21	21½
Nielsn B	20⅝	21½
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOI un	20¾	21½
Nortrp Kl	12¼	12¾
NW NatG	8⅝	8¾
NW PuSv	17¾	18¼
Noxel Cp	16⅝	17⅛
Ogilvy M	26	27
Ohio Ferr	19½	20¼
Oil Shale	5	5¼
Ormont	8⅝	9¼
Otter TP	17½	18
Over NA	6¼	7
Pabst Br	25⅞	26⅝
PacGa R	25¾	26
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3	3½
Pauley P	4⅝	5
Peerl Mf	11¾	12¾
Pa Enter	14¾	15¼
PnzlOR B	10½	10⅞
Pepsi BW	10⅝	11⅛
Petrsn H	13½	14¼
Petrolit	69	70½
Pettibon	26	27
Philip L	12¼	12½
Piedmt A	4¼	4¾
Pinkrtn	31¾	32½
Pion HiB	18⅞	19⅜
Pistilin	2⅝	3½
Possis Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Progrp	1	1⅜
Pub S NC	11⅜	11¾
P Bennet	18½	19½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅜	3⅛
Regen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	4⅞	5⅝
Raych Cp	152	157
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	8¾	9⅛
Road Ex	45½	46¼
Robin M	13½	15½
Roselon	4⅛	4⅞
Rouse	3⅝	3⅞
Rus Stov	13	13¼
Sadlier	2½	3
Scan Dat	2¼	2½
Scripps H	27	29
Seis Dell	1⅜	1¼
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	36½	37½
Snap Tls	34¼	35¼
SolidSt Sc	8¾	9¾
S Cal Wat	12¼	13
Sw Gs Cp	10	10⅝
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	21	21¾
Std Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	15½	16¼
Sterlg Str	5	5¾
Strab Cl	29	30½
Super El	6½	6⅞
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	33	34
Taylr Wi	13⅝	13⅞
Tech Pub	11¼	12¼
Tecum P	43½	45½
Tennant	28⅛	30½
Tiffny Co	8¾	9¼
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	29½	30½
Trim OG	1½	1⅞
Tymshr	23½	24
Tyson F	16⅛	16¾
Un McGil	11¾	12¼
US Bnknt	7¼	7¾
US Surg	12⅞	13⅜
US TrkLn	15⅝	16⅛
Up Pen P	18⅞	19
Valley Gs	8⅝	9⅛
VandD Air	7	7¾
Vance S	3⅞	4⅜
Velcro	6½	6⅞
Ventron	25½	27
Wads Pu	8⅞	9⅝
Wsh NG	12¼	12¾
Webb Re	5⅝	6¼
Weco Dvl	2½	2¾
Weight W	7¼	7⅝
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Welng M	7¼	7⅝
Well Gar	5¾	6½
Welsbch	3¼	4½
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	1⅞
Westmd	49½	50¼
Wdwrd L	26⅝	27⅛
Wright W	4⅛	4½
ZionUt B	21½	22½

Currency Rates

May 4, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6640	4.8860	106.03*	57.54*	29.49y	—	6.8290*	107.505*	44.61*
Brussels (c)	36.755	70.585	15.31	8.3105	4.2475*	14.4345	—	15.5137	6.442
Frankfurt	2.5335	4.6243	—	54.28*	2.760x	94.38*	6.535*	101.38*	42.11*
London (z)	1.8265	—	4.6150	8.53	1.664	4.95	70.35	4.5685	10.98
Milan	913.0								
Paris	4.66575	8.48575	184.310*	—	5.1250x	173.850*	12.0425*	186.850*	77.605*
Zurich	2.4999	4.5606	98.65*	53.36*	0.2731*	93.07*	6.44*	—	41.6*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0130; Escudo: 29.70; Israeli £: 7.67; Peseta: 67.425; Schilling: 18.13; Sw. krona: 4.3760; Yen: 293.35; Belgian financial franc: 39.47; Canada $: 0.98275; Hong Kong $: 4.9030.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.91½	*.56
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.135N	*.69¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.31⅛	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	91-92	81-82
Lead, spot, lb.	22½-23	23½-24½
Copper elec., lb.	70⅛	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.6131	3.4475
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.398	4.42
Gold N.Y., oz.	127.75	164
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	813.1	722.1

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 4, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jul	14.62	14.63	14.43	14.45	14.44
Sep	14.60	14.67	14.54	14.47	14.47
Oct	14.59	14.64	14.45	14.45	14.45
Mar	14.38	14.44	14.26	14.26	14.21
May	14.35	14.39	14.20	14.20	14.20
Jul	14.35	14.35	14.28	N14.20	N14.16
Sep	14.30	14.30	14.30	N14.18	14.14
Oct	14.26	14.29	14.25	N15.00	14.10
Sales: 4,171.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
May	84.50	85.25	84.45	85.00S	83.10
Jul	81.00	81.15	80.40	81.15S	79.15
Sep	76.00	76.60	75.90	76.60S	74.60
Dec	69.50	70.40	69.50	70.40S	68.40
Mar	67.20	68.10	67.20	68.00S	66.10
Jul	64.20	64.20	64.20	64.40S	62.60
Sept	62.40	62.45	62.40	62.90S	61.10
Sales: 1,413.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
May	68.70	69.50	67.70	67.70S	68.30
Jun	68.10	68.10	68.10	68.10S	68.70
Jul	69.70	70.20	68.50	68.60S	69.20
Sep	70.50	71.10	69.30	69.50S	70.00
Dec	71.30	72.20	70.40	70.50S	71.00
Jan	71.50	72.40	70.80	70.80S	71.30
Mar	72.10	72.90	71.20	71.30S	71.80
May	72.60	73.40	71.60	71.80S	72.30
Sales estimated: 9,000.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
May	9.00	9.58	8.91	9.00	9.65
Nov	5.20	5.29	5.19	5.28	5.22
Mar	6.20	6.32	6.18	6.30	6.23
May	8.00	8.13	8.00	8.10	7.97
Sales: 3,522.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
May	437.00	441.20	434.50	432.40S	439.80
Jul	442.00	454.40	435.50	436.00S	443.80
Sep	446.50	450.30	440.20	440.80S	448.70
Dec	455.00	458.50	448.00	449.00S	457.20
Jan	458.00	460.00	453.00	451.70S	460.00
Mar	463.00	464.50	458.50	457.40S	465.80
May	469.50	471.00	464.00	463.10S	471.60
Jul	475.00	478.50	473.50	468.80S	477.40
Sales estimated: 12,400.					
ORANGE JUICE (30,000 lbs)					
May	59.10	59.10	58.00	58.25	B59.10
Jul	60.50	60.50	59.30	59.35	60.70
Sep	62.00	62.00	61.60	B60.90	62.30
Nov	62.80	62.80	61.60	B61.80	63.15
Jan	63.50	63.80	62.25	62.50	63.80
Mar	64.25	64.25	64.25	B63.30	64.60
May	65.90	65.90	65.90	B64.50	65.80
Sales: 1,000.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
May	64.80	64.80	63.50	63.80	63.80
Jul	64.60	64.85	63.99	64.00	64.61
Oct	65.75	65.80	64.60	64.70	65.42
Dec	64.25	64.30	63.20	63.20	63.97
Mar	64.55	64.60	63.30	63.35	64.66
May	64.80	64.85	64.78	B63.40	65.00
Jul	65.60	65.60	65.60	B63.45	65.20
Oct	—	—	—	B63.40	65.00
Sales: 3,350.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
May	128.10	128.10	128.10	127.80S	128.50
Jun	128.50	128.60	128.00	128.20S	128.90
Jul	128.90	128.90	128.90	128.70S	129.40
Aug	129.40	129.60	129.20	129.40S	130.10
Oct	130.50	131.00	130.50	130.60S	131.30
Dec	132.10	132.20	131.60	131.60S	132.50
Feb	133.50	133.60	133.30	133.10S	133.80
Apr	134.70	134.90	134.40	134.40S	135.10
Jun	135.90	136.20	135.90	135.70S	136.50
Aug	137.80	137.90	137.20	137.00S	137.90
Sales estimated: 1,090.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 4, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
May	3.32	3.34¼	3.30¼	3.30½	3.32¼
Jul	3.40½	3.42½	3.38½	3.39	3.40½
Sep	3.48½	3.50¼	3.46¾	3.46¾	3.49¼
Dec	3.60	3.62¼	3.58¾	3.58¾	3.59½
Mar	3.70¾	3.72½	3.69½	3.69½	3.70½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
May	2.72¼	2.73	2.71¾	2.72	2.72
Jul	2.74½	2.75¾	2.74	2.74¼	2.75
Sep	2.69¼	2.70½	2.69	2.69	2.70
Dec	2.63¾	2.64½	2.63¼	2.63¾	2.64½
Mar	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.71	2.72
May	2.75½	2.76½	2.75	2.75	2.76¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
May	4.81	4.84	4.81	4.83	4.80
Jul	4.90	4.93	4.90	4.91½	4.89½
Aug	4.95	4.97¼	4.94¾	4.95½	4.94
Sep	5.00	5.02	4.99	4.99¾	4.98¼
Nov	5.07½	5.10	5.07½	5.08½	5.06¼
Jan	5.15½	5.17¾	5.15	5.16	5.14
Mar	5.23	5.25½	5.22¼	5.23½	5.21¼
May	5.29½	5.31¼	5.29½	5.30	5.28¼
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
May	16.00	16.13	15.92	15.96	16.07
Jul	16.25	16.35	16.11	16.13	16.29
Aug	16.40	16.45	16.23	16.25	16.40
Sep	16.51	16.55	16.32	16.33	16.50
Oct	16.62	16.66	16.45	16.45	16.60
Dec	16.76	16.79	16.56	16.56	16.75
Jan	16.87	16.87	16.65	16.65	16.83
Mar	16.98	16.98	16.75	16.75	16.96
May	—	—	—	16.85	17.12
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
May	135.30	137.00	135.30	137.00	134.80
Jul	138.90	139.80	138.80	139.70	138.40
Aug	140.50	141.00	140.20	141.00	139.70
Sep	142.00	142.20	141.50	142.20	141.00
Oct	142.60	143.40	142.60	142.80	142.30
Dec	144.90	145.20	144.50	144.80	144.20
Jan	146.10	146.30	146.00	146.30	145.30
Mar	149.00	149.00	149.00	149.00	148.30
May	—	—	—	149.30	148.80

	Open	High
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)		
May	—	—
Jun	438.50	443.50
Aug	444.50	448.50
Oct	449.00	453.00
Dec	454.50	458.50
Feb	460.50	465.00
Apr	466.50	469.00
Jun	471.50	475.00
Aug	477.00	480.50
Oct		
LIVE BEEF CATTLE		
Jun	46.30	46.50
Aug	46.40	46.55
Oct	45.70	45.87
Dec	45.70	45.75
Feb	45.25	45.40
Apr	45.45	45.45
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)		
Jun	51.60	51.90
Jul	51.70	51.90
Aug	47.35	47.70
Oct	42.97	43.10
Dec	42.35	42.72
Feb	41.55	41.85
Apr	40.05	40.85
Jun	40.95	40.95
Jul		
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)		
May	46.80	48.50
Jun	48.25	49.45
Jul	49.50	50.00
Sep	53.25	53.45
Nov		
Dec	56.75	57.10
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)		
May	77.80	77.90
Jul	77.10	77.45
Aug	74.90	75.40
Feb	64.30	64.80
Mar		
GOLD (100 troy oz)		
Jun	128.50	128.50
Sep	130.20	130.40
Dec	132.30	132.40
Mar	134.00	134.10
Jun	137.20	137.20
Sep	139.50	139.50

Live beef cattle — Sales: June 5760; Aug ...; Dec 212; Feb 21; April 2. Open interest: June 14...; Oct 4640; Dec 2443; Feb ...

Live hogs — Sales: June 2263; July ...; Oct 120; Dec 68; Feb 12; April 1; July 0. Open interest: June 45...; Aug 2003; Oct 1171; Dec ...; April 125; June 26; July 8.

Shell eggs — Sales: May 120; June 239; ... 93; Nov 0; Dec 5. Open interest: May 249; June ...; Sep 567; Nov 104; Dec 301.

Pork bellies — Sales: May 880; July 3788; Feb 182; March 0. Open interest: May 1548; July ...; Aug 1749; Feb 652; March 74.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Gold — Sales: June 364; Sept ...; March 1; June 5; Sept 4.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	43.10
Albert Heijn	116.50
Algembank	323
Amrobank	73.10
A'dam	70
Fokker	42.80
Heineken	148.80
H.V.A.	49.10
Holl-Am-H	89.50
Hoogovens	58.70
K.L.M.	109.50
Nation. Ned.	95.70
Pakhoed	129.50
Philips new	31.90
Robeco	194
Rolinco	145.50
Royal Dutch	127
Unilever	127.30
Van Ommer	239
VerMach	—

*Ex-dividend.

Brussels	
Arbed	4,265
Brux-Lamb	2,200
Cock Ougree	860
Electrobel	5,760
GB-Inno-BM	1,800
Hoboken	3,950
Pétrofina	5,390
Ph Gevaert	1,252
Soc Générale	2,370
Solvay	2,500
Un Minière	1,246

Frankfurt	
AEG	95.40
BASF	161.40
Bayer	140.50
Commerzbk	199.50
Cont Gummi	98.70
Daimler	345
Deemeg	175
DeutBank	307
DresdeBk	227
Hoechst	161.10
Gels Aktien	77.90
Hoesch	63
Karstdt	413.90
Kaufhof	253.50
KHD	166.50
Lufthansa	96.50
Mannesmann	361
Metallgesell	255.50
Neckermann	94
RWE new	154
Schering	336.50
Siemens	287.50
Thyssen	125.90
Veba	114.50
Volkswagen	146.70

London	
Anglo-Am	3.20
Anglo-Am cp	£25.00
Barclay Bk	2.98
Beecham Gr	3.66
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.40
Bowater	2.27
Brit-Am Tob	4.03
Brit Oxyg	0.63½
Brit Pet	6.62
Burmah	0.38
CadburySc	0.54
Chartered	1.66
Courtaulds	1.55
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.32
Decca Rec	2.60
Distillers	1.57
Dunlop	0.94
E Mattine	2.60
GEC	1.62
FreeStGed	£15⅝
GKN	3.44
Glaxo Gr	4.13
Gold Fields	1.86
Gt Un St	2.04
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	4.78
Hudson Bay	£16⅝
Imp Chem	4.04
Imps	0.80
Mark & Spen	0.95
MetalBox	2.85
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	2.20
Rank Org	1.65
Royal Dutch	£41.00
R.T.Z.	2.35
Shell	4.38
Thorn (A)	2.64
Tube Invest	3.78
Union Carb	3.60
Vickers	1.98
War L3½	£25.50
West Deep	£10⅝
West Drief	£25⅜
West Hold	£20.00
West Min	1.64
Woolworth	0.66
ZCI	0.32

Milan	
Bastogi	905
Erba	2,099
Erc Marelli	392
Fiat	1,393
Finsider	237
Generali	44,300
IFI	1,900
Italgas	457
Italsider	310.50
LaRinas.	57.50
Montedis	420.50
Olivetti	988
Pirelli	820
Snia Visco	1,312
Terni	275

Paris	
Air Liquide	348
Alimentaire	82
BSN	627
Carrefour	1,961
Cim Lafarge	202.10
Citroën	56
Cie Bancaire	301
CFP	123.80
CGE	316.20
CCF	116
Ferodo	433.50
Imétal	111.20
L'Oréal	955
Mach Bull	37.20
Michelin	1,309
Moët-Henn	516
Moulinex	278.50
Paribas	176.90
PUK	108.20
Penarroya	50.90
Perrier	117
Peugeot	292.20
Rh Poulenc	96.50
Saclior	66
St Gobain	131.30
Suez	258
Télémécan	774
Thomson	222
Usinor	75.20

* Ex Rts.

Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,190
Buehrle	1,395
B Boveri	1,625
Ciba-Geigy	1,570
Cr Suisse	2,600
Fischer	680
HofRochN	9,325
Nestlé	3,430
Sandoz	5,300
Sté B Suisse	417
Sulzer	2,705
U.B. Suisse	3,110

London Commodities

May 4, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Aug	193.40	189.50	191.75-192	189.80-189.90
Oct	194.50	190.50	192.75-192.80	190.75-190.80
Dec	194.05	190.50	192.30-192.50	190.65-190.85
Mar	192.75	188.75	190.80-190.85	189-189.05
May	192	188.40	190.25-190.45	188.25-188.40
Aug	192	189.25	190.25-190.50	188.35-188.50
Oct	No trade		190.25-191	187.85-188
Lots: 3,793.				
COCOA				
May	1050	1030	1038.50-1040	1021-1024
Jul	1034	1011	1025-1026	1006-1007
Sep	975	949	968.50-969	945-948
Dec	902	877	898-899	876-878
Mar	879	855	876-877	850-852
May	868	841	859-860	838-839
Jul	855	835	849-850	823-838
Lots: 5,235.				
COFFEE				
May	1390	1270	1306-1309	1282-1290
Jul	1333	1289	1328-1330	1305-1307
Sep	1335	1288	1330-1332	1303-1304
Nov	1322	1286	1325-1330	1298-1299
Jan	1325	1282	1323-1324	1294-1297
Mar	1320	1280	1320-1325	1292-1295
May	1321	1279	1318-1320	1290-1293
Lots: 3,372.				

London Metals Market

May 4, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	826.50-827.50	835-836
3 months	853-854.50	862-863
Cathodes: spot	820-821	829-831
3 months	846-847	856-857
Tin: spot	3,950-3,955	3,905-3,910
3 months	4,060-4,065	4,015-4,025
Lead: spot	257-258	261-262
3 months	267-268	271-272
Zinc: spot	428.50-429	437-438
3 months	443.50-444	452-453
Silver: spot	241.50-241.80	242-242.20
3 months	248.10-248.20	248.90-249.10

Paris Commodities

May 4, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul			1,625-1,635	+15
Aug	1,690	1,669	1,670-1,680	+16
Oct	1,740	1,690	1,718-1,722	+31
Nov			1,690-1,700	+20
Jan			1,715-1,725	+35
Mar	1,725	1,700	1,700-1,710	+25
May			1,705-1,715	+30
Jul			1,705-1,715	+30
Lots: 167.				
COCOA				
May			840-865	+10
Jul			850-900	+20
Sep	860	852.50	854-856	+16.50
Dec	773	732	766-768	+15
Mar			755-760	+19
May			730-750	+2
Lots: 410.				

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—

Allen Grp, Boeing, Carlisle, Centrn Data, CinG 9.52pf, ContAirLin, Conwood Cp, EastGas F, Fairmont pf, Fansteel, Foxboro, Hayes Alb, Interpace, Interpace pf, IowaEl LtP, JerC 9.36pf, JerCe 8.12pf, Joy Mfg, LiboFd pf A, Marathn Oil, Martin M, Masta Mach, Minn PwLt, MobilOil, Nabisco, Newhall Ld, NiM 7.75pf, NSPw 7.84pf

NEW LOWS—

Am Seating, Bandag Inc, Bard CR, Beker Ind, Camp Soup, Carter Hawl, CentLaEl, Chrysler wt, CinnGas El, Comw Edis, CmE 1.42pf, Fisher Fds, Gard Denv, Gen Host, Gen Mills, Gillette Co

Company Reports

Boeing

First Quarter	1976
Revenue	742.00
Profits	15.60
Per Share	0.74

Chromalloy American

First Quarter	1976
Revenue	198.20
Profits	6.00
Per Share	0.53
Share dil	0.49

Schlumberger Ltd.

First Quarter	1976
Revenue	443.30
Profits	56.20
Per Share	0.98

INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES

société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.
Commercial Register: LUXEMBOURG Section B 8722.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on May 21st, 1976, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1) To hear and accept the reports of:
 a. the directors;
 b. the statutory auditor.
2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1975.
3) Discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended December 31st, 1975
4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6) To consider a proposal to suspend the publication of quarterly reports.
7) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of May 21st, 1976, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
—Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, EC2.

The Board of Directors.

MONTEREY TRUST S.A.

société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.
Commercial Register: LUXEMBOURG SECTION B 7553

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on May 21st, 1976, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1) To hear and accept the reports of:
 a. the directors;
 b. the statutory auditor.
2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31st, 1976.
3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended March 31st, 1976.
4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6) To consider a proposal to suspend the publication of quarterly reports.
7) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of May 21st, 1976, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
—Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, EC2.

The Board of Directors.

BANKINVEST
Your internationally active private bank in Switzerland
BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND CREDIT LTD.
Brandschenkestrasse 41, CH-8039 Zurich.
Phone: 01/25 55 55. Telex: 54 374.

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED
WE HAVE A DIAMOND INVESTMENT PLAN ASK US ABOUT IT. JEWELRY
ALL AVAILABLE AT EXPORT PRICES
SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS
ANTWERP 2000
Sales factory show room. Lange Herentalsestraat 29. Tel.: 031/33.13.62.
BRUSSELS 1000
Centre Int. Rogier, 13th Floor, Suite 1509. Entrance Hermes. Tel.: 02/218.28.83.
Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sat. till 4 p.m.

Carl Gewirtz on the Euromarket.
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.
International Herald Tribune

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	8¾	Gloucstr En	4	1	11	11	11	
	4¼	Glover .10e	14	6	4¾	4½	4½	
	3⅛	Gidbiatt .24	8	16	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
	10⅛	Golden Cycl	115	9	11¾	11½	11½—	¼
	¾	Goldfield Co	47	43	1	15-16	15-16+1-16	
	9½	GoodLS .07r	75	5	3	3	3	
	2⅜	Goodrich wt		66	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	3¼	GorinSl .10e	4	1	4¾	4½	4½—	¼
	3-16	Gouldinc f		22	¼	3-16	3-16	
	2¼	Gt Am Ind	4	16	4½	4¼	4¼+	⅛
	2⅞	GtBasin Pet		61	3½	3⅜	3½	
	25¼	Gt Lk Ch .24	16	34	31⅞	31¼	31⅜+	⅞
	4	GlScorS .10r	18	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
	2⅞	Greenman	6	5	4	4	4	
	4⅝	GREIT .40	5	17	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
	9⅝	Greyhd C	44	16	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
	5	GRI Co .40	24	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	13⅛	Griesd 1.15e		3	17½	17½	17½	
	10	GrossTlc .90	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	Gro C .32b	10	22	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
	1½	Gruen Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	5⅛	Guilford .20	6	x10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	1-16	GulfMRR wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16—1-32	
	27	GHOIICan 1	9	2	32½	32⅜	32⅜—	⅜
	4½	GulfRep Fin	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	6¾	HallsMot .50	6	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
	3¾	HampD .15e	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	3⅛	Hampin Ind	5	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
	8⅛	HanvFSh .60	5	4	10½	10½	10½	
	17	Harland .32	10	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
	14¾	Harmn .30b	6	22	21¾	21½	21¾+	⅛
	10⅝	HartzM .15c	13	26	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
	¾	Harvey Grp		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	3½	Hasbro Ind	7	5	7½	7½	7½	
	3	HaalA .10r		5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
	5⅝	Health Chm	11	76	7⅞	7	7¼+	⅝
	1⅛	Heinick .05e	8	2	2	2	2	
	1	Heitmn Mtg		7	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
	5⅞	HiShear .27e	13	6	6	6	6	
	3⅜	Highlnd Cap		3	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	7	1	5½	5½	5½	
	8⅜	Hlotrnic .20	12	3	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
	2	Holly Corp	4	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	26⅜	HomeOA .50	10	2	33¾	33¾	33¾+	⅛
	16¾	HormelG 1	6	3	18	18	18 +	⅛
	4⅛	Horn Hardrt	67	3	6	6	6 +	⅛
	11½	Hotelin 1.40	10	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
	4⅛	HousRon .30	7	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	32⅝	HouOilM .80	23	220	49⅝	48⅛	49⅛+	¾
	3¼	Howell .05e	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	16	3	32⅜	32¼	32⅜+	⅛
	33¾	HudB O 1.40	10	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
	1⅞	Hudson Gen		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6	Huffman .40		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	17⅜	HuskyO .80	6	3	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅜
	3⅜	Hycel Inc	26	199	4½	4	4¼+	⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	7	ICB Co .20e	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	2⅛	ICH Co .32f	8	1	3	3	3	
	22⅛	ImpOil A .80	12	153	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	¼
	2⅜	Inarco		4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	9	Incoterm A	13	13	14	13⅞	14	
	1½	Indlex Corp		6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
	13-16	Instrum Sys		185	1⅜	1¼	1½	
	1⅝	Integrt Res	7	21	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
	2⅞	Intrmedco	6	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	7	12	10¾	10½	10½—	½
	1½	Intl Banknot	7	60	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
	1⅜	Int Foldsvc	55	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8	IntGenin .70	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	1½	Int Stretch		8	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
	26¾	InlSyCon .25	8	10	28	27¾	28 +	½
	⅞	Interphoto		3	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
	9⅛	Interpool	6	21	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
	5	Interway Cp		2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	¼
	9¼	InvDivers A	8	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	½
	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	70	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
	3⅜	InvestRlt Tr		7	3½	3¼	3⅛	
	13	Ionics Inc	14	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
	6⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	3⅜	IrvinInd .16f	6	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8	6¼	IsralD 1.29e		1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
1⅜	¼	ITI Corp	22	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	7⅝	Jaclyn .36a	6	14	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10½	8⅛	Jacobs .50e	5	3	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
13⅛	9¼	Jeannet .20b	6	12	12	12	12 —	¼
20⅛	15¼	John Pd .30	11	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pet	12	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅞	Jupiter Ind		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8¼	3⅜	K Teiin .15c	13	8	7⅞	7	7⅛+	¼
13½	8	Kaisring .26	7	175	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
8⅜	5⅞	KaceMill wt		4	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
7⅜	6⅛	KapokT .20f	10	3	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
3⅞	2⅜	KayCo .02e	9	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
28¾	12⅛	Kewanee .60	9	202	27	26⅛	26⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Key Co		20	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
3¾	¼	Kidde wt		6	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
2	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp	9	15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
[illegible]	7⅛	KingRd .15e	12	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
43⅜	19⅜	Kirbyln 22c	5	2	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
10⅝	4½	Kleinerts		10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
20	10⅝	KnickT .05e	8	9	19⅛	19	19⅛	
15⅞	9½	KuhnStr .15	6	4	13½	13½	13½—	⅛

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅞	2⅝	LaBarge .06	6	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
11¼	7	LafyRad .26	10	14	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	4	42	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅛	3⅛	LaMaur .70	10	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
6¼	5¼	LaPoint .32e	8	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
9⅛	5⅝	La QuintaM	7	1	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	26	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅜	1¼	Lodmrk Ld		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .26a	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5¼	3½	Lee Pharm		4	4½	4½	4½	
6⅞	3	Lehigh Pres	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14	6⅝	Leigh Pr .40	8	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9	6⅛	Levitin .30	5	5	7	7	7 —	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	25	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	4	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
3⅛	1½	LilyLynn A	6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅜	Lincoln Am	19	9	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
3	1⅜	LodgeS .06e	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
19⅞	16½	Lohmn .50a	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LoewThe wt		32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1⅜	Logistic .08e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	Lundy Elec	15	6	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1¼	⅜	Macrod Ind		11	⅞	10-16	⅞+1-16	
15⅝	10½	Ma PBS 1.32	7	5	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Mansood .60	10	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ManhLfe .24	9	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5⅞	4	MansfT .07r	63	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
1	3-16	Marlnduq B	52	64	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16—1-16	
24½	18	MarkCH .28	5	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅛
10⅛	5⅞	Marlene Ind	5	3	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		4	5	5	5	
8¼	4¾	Marshal Ind	6	9	6	6	6	
32¼	21	MartPr .50e	7	22	23¾	23¼	23½+	⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Maslnd .40a	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
37⅞	23⅝	Masnelln .30	5	72	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Masters Inc	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅞	4⅝	MaterRe .28	20	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7¾	4	MaulBro .12	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅞	3⅛	McCulO .21f	25	86	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
19	13⅜	McDonh .70	5	15	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	McIntsh .50	6	122	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅜
2⅞	1⅝	MDC Corp	8	5	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	9	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
8	5⅝	Imedalst .40b	6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2⅜	15-16	Medaln Grp		55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8⅜	5⅝	Medenco .12	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	5	17¾	17½	17½+	⅛
17	7⅜	Megolnt .16	5	7	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
16⅜	11½	MEM Co 1	6	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	
2½	1⅝	Metrocare		4	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	1¾	Mich Genl	6	54	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
14	10⅜	MichSugar 1	3	21	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
3⅝	3	Mich S pf.24		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	5⅝	Mickibry .16	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	¼
8	3⅝	Midld Co .10		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	18	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
20½	15	Milgo Elect	9	87	17⅝	16⅞	17⅜+	⅞
5⅝	3⅞	Miller H		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
51	29¼	MillerWo .40	12	30	45¾	44⅝	45¼+	⅛
22⅝	10½	Mll Roy .20s	11	49	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
1⅞	⅜	Mission IT		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅛	1-16	Missionl wt		78	1-16	1-16	1-16	
37¼	17¾	MoPac 1.20	8	20	30⅜	30	30 —	¼
24⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	5	37	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Mlo Co .16	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		19	13⅛	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
50	44½	MonP pf4.40		z30	45	45	45 +	½
51⅝	44	Mon pfC4.50		z50	47	46	46 —	1½
7¼	4⅛	Morton S .32	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
6¾	4⅛	MotisSup M	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	MtVMll 1.20	13	6	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1	Movielab	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16¼	11¼	MPB Cp .70	6	69	16¼	15¾	16 +	¼
3⅝	2⅛	MP VIDEO		4⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	20	14	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅛	Napco .06e	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	NardaM .20	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
25	12¼	Nat CSS	10	2	20	20	20 —	¼
2⅛	10-16	NatHlth Ent	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1	Natlnd wt		8	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
2⅝	1½	NKinney Co		14	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
12	6	Nat Paragn	6	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
13	7¼	Nat Patent	62	170	9¼	9	9¼	
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver	15	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	11	42	2½	2	2 —	⅛
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex .05		11	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16+	⅛
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	4	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
34½	23⅝	NENuclr .40	12	26	27⅜	25⅞	26⅛—	1⅜
12⅞	10⅝	NHamp .50e	7	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	10	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
21¼	16⅝	NMex Ariz	103	3	19¾	19½	19½—	¼
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	12	22	2⅞	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
16⅛	13	N Proc .77e	11	33	14⅞	14	14⅛+	⅛
17⅜	11¼	NYTimes .60	13	12	13¾	13	13⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
3	1⅝	Nexus .34t	9	6	2⅝	2	2⅛	
16⅝	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	5	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	¼
5	2¾	Nichols SE	5	2	4	4	4	
12⅝	7⅛	Nolex Cp	101	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	12	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅜	Novo Corp		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	5	17	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
12⅛	9⅞	NumacO Gs	20	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	¼

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅝	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	12	8	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	OEA Inc .16	9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅜	13½	Offshore Co	4	6	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Ohio Art .24	15	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12¼	9⅛	Oh Sealy .40	8	14	9	8⅞	8⅞—	½
10⅝	4⅜	Olla Ind	14	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
48	33	OOklep Cop		z100	40	40	40 —	½
10½	4⅛	OrioleHo .20		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	30	6	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	OSullvn .50b	5	1	10	10	10	
7⅞	3⅛	Outdr Sport	28	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	11	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Oxford Fst		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air.	45	23	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust	125	127	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	PGE4pf 1.50		6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
16½	14⅝	PGE pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15½	13⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	14	14	14	
14⅝	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅜
13⅝	12	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
25¾	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
21¾	20⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
29	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		4	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
29¾	26⅜	P 10.46pf2.62		17	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
6⅝	4¼	P Holdg .16		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
48	43	PacLt pf4.36		z40	47½	47½	47½+	⅛
17	14½	PNwTel 1.28	9	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
33	22¾	PallCorp .32	13	487	27	26	26¼	
18⅛	10⅛	PanOcean O	271	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	5	4	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
4½	3	Panfast .10e	8	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Park El .10e		1	3	3	3	
30⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	32	28¾	28¼	28⅜—	¼
4⅝	2⅞	Pat Fashion	4	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5	3¼	Patagonia		24	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5½	3¼	PatoCG .65e	7	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
13⅞	9¾	Pavall .60a	5	z500	13¼	13¼	13¼	
7	4	PoerTu .20a	16	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
7	3¼	Pa Eng .68t	7	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
32⅞	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
1½	⅝	Penlron Ind	11	26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25½	18½	PepBoys 1b	6	5	22¼	21½	21½—	½
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	4	8	14⅛	13¾	13¾—	¼
6½	4⅞	PerlniCp .30	5	8	6	6	6 +	½
2⅛	1¼	Permaner		7	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅝	6¼	Petro Lewis		85	11⅛	10½	10¾—	¼
8⅛	5⅝	Phil LD .56r	4	3	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		10	3⅝	3½	3½	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	3	5	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PltWVa .50a	9	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	¼
40⅞	32⅞	Pittway .90	14	11	37⅛	36¾	37⅛+	⅝
24⅞	18⅜	PlacrDv .80	35	1	24	24	24 +	⅛
11½	7⅞	Plant Ind	34	10	9	8¾	8⅞—	¼
25⅞	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	13	4	21¾	21½	21¾+	¼
7-16	¼	PNB MR wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	23	9	7¼	6¾	7¼+	¼
6	3½	Prairie Oil	12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14¾	10	Pratt Lmb 1	11	73	12¾	12½	12¾+	⅛
26¾	20⅛	Prent Hall 1	10	102	20½	20	20 —	¾
4	2⅝	PresRealt A		2	3	3	3	
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		7	3	3	3	
17¾	14⅜	Preston .70	11	10	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	PrimMr .12t		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10½	8¼	PropCT 1.20	9	8	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
3¾	2¼	Prud Group		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1¼	13-16	PSA Inc wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	45¾	PSCol pf4.25		z50	49	49	49 —	1
5¼	2¼	Pulte Hmes	19	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Purepac Lb	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3⅜	Racon .20a	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	12	19	15	14¾	15	
17¾	12½	RangrO Can	50	5	16½	16¼	16½+	½
16½	11¼	Ransbrg .80	6	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
v 1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		29	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¾	6⅝	RB Ind	8	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
18	14¼	RealEst 1.40	11	4	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
16¾	12⅛	RltRef 1.94e	8	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	REDM Co	6	1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc		50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅞	13⅛	RegalBel .50	10	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
1	⅜	Rel Grp wt		26	¾	¾	¾	
25¼	18⅞	Rep NY .88	5	4	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
18⅝	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	21	60	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	½
24¼	14	Resistflx .50	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
4⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	6	20	3¼	3	3⅛	
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		11	1½	1½	1½	
41	35¾	RET pf4.38		1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	PH Med Svc	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Richford In		27	2	2	2	
21¼	6⅛	RisdenM .36	14	43	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	7	7	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
29⅞	17⅞	Robintech	18	78	28¼	27⅝	28⅛—	⅜
4⅞	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	8⅛	Rockway .88	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Rogers Corp		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		1	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	13	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	9	47	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
4	3	Ruddick Cp	7	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	¼
2½	1	Rusco Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
27⅞	13	Russell .80	5	x5	19½	19½	19½	
25⅝	19¼	RyanH .40	14	3	23	23	23 —	¼

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8	7½	SaftranSy A	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
15⅝	10¼	Salem .89t	5	41	11½	11	11½+	⅜
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	11	86	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅜
10	7⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		4	8½	8½	8½	
34⅞	30⅛	San JW 2.60	7	1	34	34	34 +	¼
3¼	1⅞	Sargent Ind	9	2	3	3	3	
26	21	Sargt pf2.25		z100	25	25	25	
9⅝	5¾	Saturn Airw	4	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6⅞	5⅜	SaundrL .24	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6	3	Schiller Ind	9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅜	5⅛	Schrader .30	8	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
3⅝	1¼	Sci Mgt .09e		12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	Sci Atlanta	12	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	¼
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	4	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
17½	12⅝	Scurry Rain	20	18	17½	16⅝	17¼+	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	SbdAlMil .40	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	8	15	1	1	1 —	⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅞	SelasCp .07e		3	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	33	19½	19¼	19¼—	¼
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	11	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¾	3½	Servisco .30	8	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅛	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		9	15	15	15	
12¼	7⅞	Shawin .50b	9	22	9¾	9½	9½—	¼
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	36	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Sheller Res		7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
6	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	45	24	26¼	26	26½—	¼
45	32	Shn O pf1.25		39	35⅞	34½	35½—	⅛
15½	10¾	Sherwd Med	12	1	13	13	13 —	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Showell In		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		12	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Sierrcin .20	7	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
14	10½	Sifcolnd .50	5	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .15e	8	2	7	7	7	
4½	3	SikesCp A		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	2¾	SimcoS .22b	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3¼	1½	Simplex Ind		7	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
10½	7	SkyCity .05r	8	2	9	9	9	
4¾	2½	Solitron		9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	11	11	18⅝	17¾	18⅝+	⅝
28	24⅞	SC 9.2pf 2.30		3	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
17½	15¾	SC 5.8pf 1.45		15	17½	16¾	16¾—	⅛
16¼	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		29	14¾	14½	14½—	⅛
14	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		7	12¼	12	12¼+	¼
61	40⅞	SouRoy 1.20	16	10	57⅞	57⅜	57¾+	⅛
16¼	9	Sowest Airl	6	6	14½	14	14¼+	¼
3⅝	2¾	SwtGFin .10	7	13	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
6¾	4¼	Specity Rest	5	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2¼	1⅝	SpecOP .11t	16	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2	1	Spelzmn Ind		4	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	¼
8½	3¼	Spencer .04e		15	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
7¼	4⅞	Salentex .48	16	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8¼	7⅛	Statld Lowd		18	7¾	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	4	5	14¼	14¼	14¼—	¼
7¼	4⅝	StdCont .11r	4	3	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	8	17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	½
8⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	6	34	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
26½	15½	StdProd 1.10	5	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		6	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
27⅝	21¾	StdShrs .40r		6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	½
12⅞	8⅞	Strange .10	22	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	16	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
19	15¼	StarrtHo .30	10	6	17	17	17	
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	6	11	10¾	10¾—	¼
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	12	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6	2½	Stevcoknit	281	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
10	7¼	STP Cp .40e	11	8	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
10½	7⅝	StrutW .10e	9	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
10⅝	9⅛	SueAnn .30	9	23	11¼	10¾	11 +	⅜
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	7	54	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
17¾	14½	Sun Elec .48	9	11	15	15	15 +	¼
9⅝	5⅞	Sunair .45e	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	¼
1⅝	¾	Supronics		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		11	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
38¼	15¼	SW Ind 1	9	4	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
7	4⅞	Synaloy .14r	5	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
36½	26	Syntex .40	13	497	27¼	26½	27 +	¼
19¾	16	Sysco Cp .28	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
10⅝	5¼	SysEng .10e		28	8½	8⅛	8½	

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15¼	12⅛	Tand Brnd	8	11	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	¼
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		13	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5	2⅞	Techcl Oper		3	3	3	3	
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	65	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
⅝	3-16	Telex Cp wt		28	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
6⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		8	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	¼
19¼	10½	Teradyn Inc	146	57	17⅝	17	17½+	⅛
13½	9⅞	TerraC .60a	3	x16	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
5¾	1¾	TesoroPt wt		73	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
5⅛	2⅝	Texstar .22t	9	6	4	3⅞	4	
2½	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅞	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		21	3	3	3	
16¾	11¼	Tokheim .40	6	10	13⅛	13	13	
13½	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	32	8	13	13	13 —	⅛
7¼	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	11	28	7½	7¼	7½+	⅜
2⅛	1 5-16	TotalP wtwl		672	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝+3-16	
15	10⅞	Total pf.70		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	9	18	10	9¾	10 +	¼
15¼	11⅞	TriSIMfr .80	6	1	13½	13½	13½	
6½	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	22	5⅝	5½	5½	
4¼	2	Tubos Mex	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾—3-16	
6⅞	3	Tuftco .20e	12	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
15⅞	9½	Turbodyne	7	27	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	11	8	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	14¾	U&I 1.20a	4	1	17½	17½	17½—	¼
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	6	23	4	3¾	3⅞	
3½	1⅞	UNA .10e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	14	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4	1¾	UnimaxG pf		6	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
8½	7½	UnGas A .64	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
5⅞	4¼	Un Asbestos	30	17	4 7-16	4⅜	4 7-16+1-16	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		19	1	1	1	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	11	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	¾	UnNat Corp		7	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
¼	1-16	Un Nat wt n		12	3-16	3-16	3-16	
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	4¼	U Piece Dy		7	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅜
6⅝	5⅛	UnRIIT .75e	10	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		35	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	7	25	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
7	3½	US LsgRl E		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4¼	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	3	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	38	29	3⅛	2¾	3 —	¼
23⅝	18½	US Redu .60	5	4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
15¾	10⅛	Unity Buy S	7	2	13½	13⅜	13½—	⅛
3	2	UnivCle .05	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	¾	Univ Contnr		10	2	2	2	
6⅛	4¼	UnivRs .08e	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9	5⅝	UnvSav .44	6	2	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
4⅞	2⅝	URS Cp .10e	8	57	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		13	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6⅛	ValleSt .62t	7	12	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	8	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅝	1½	ValuLin .01e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5¾	VanDorn .40	9	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	17	9½	9	9 —	⅛
11⅝	6½	Veecoins .32	18	5	11½	11¼	11¼	
30¼	14⅞	VermtA .40b	12	2	28	28	28	
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	12	77	6¼	6	6⅛	
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	23	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2¼	1	Viking Genl		12	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	150	177	3	2½	3 +	⅜
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		1	10	10	10	
5⅝	1¾	Vulcan Corp		6	4½	4⅜	4½+	¼
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅞	WabMg .10a	7	4	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Wacknht .40	7	x3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14½	8¾	WagnrEl .48	11	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅝	2¼	Walnoco Oil	10	52	3 9-16	3½	3½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20	10¼	WangLb .10	14	10	13⅛	13	13⅛	
13¾	12¼	Wang Lab B		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
7⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32⅝	21¾	WasPstB .50	13	8	32¼	32	32¼	
5⅝	3⅛	Wellco .10e	10	5	5½	5½	5½	
11⅛	7¾	WestChP .40	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
10⅝	9⅛	Westats Ptl	16	102	10⅝	10⅜	10½+	⅛
6¼	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
1¼	⅜	Whitakr wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅝	1½	Willcx Gibb		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9¾	6⅛	Wmhous .30	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4¾	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	8	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16⅞	10⅞	Winklmn .60	6	1	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
54	48	Wis P pf4.50		z50	51½	51	51 —	1½
3½	1¼	Wolf HowB		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	3	Wood Ind		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	7	28	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	6½	Work Wr .60	7	6	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1¼	¾	Wright Har	11	9	1 1-16	1	1	
6	2¾	WTC Air .10		12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	10	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	26	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	9	2	11½	11¼	11¼	
4⅞	3	Wyomising	7	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	46	23	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅜

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	10	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	20	13	9¾	9½	9¾	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.

t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

...opean Gold Markets

May 4, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
	128.85	127.75	—0.60
	128.375	127.875	—0.50
...12.5 kilo)	128.95	128.77	—0.33

...dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
...am	100.80	101.50	105.80	97.40
	120.90	122.24	133.02	121.31
	148.87	147.88	153.68	147.14
...50	420.50	419.20	420.80	381.80
...500	181.75	183.00	183.00	161.71
	76.20	78.07	91.17	72.23
	99.30	100.10	112.10	98.70
	456.80	458.14	479.91	444.73
	341.85	342.46	344.51	326.28
	4636.13	4666.73	4684.25	4403.06
	287.50	288.80	304.00	287.80

...ew. for Old.

Tokyo Exchange

May 4, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
...less	330	Matsu E. Wks.	612
...Print.	463	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	154
	497	Mitsubi Corp.	440
...k	345	Mitsui Co.	427
...to	525	Mitsukoshi	454
	199	Nippon Elec.	197
...lotor	731	Sharp	335
	305	Shiseido	1,180
...ir L.	1,760	Sony Corp.	2,630
...El. P.	694	Sumitomo Bk.	345
...p	563	Taisho Marine	275
...rewery	392	Takeda Chem.	258
	410	Teijin	163
	329	Tokio Marine	545
...nd.	632	Toray	153
		Toyota Motor	720

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Air France 9½-82	103	104
Ashland 8-87	95½	96½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	106¼	107¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94	95
BFCE 9-82	101	102
BFCE 8¾-83	99¼	100¼
B.N.P. 9½-83	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-98	104½	105½
Broken Hill 9½-83	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	94	95
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104¾	105¾
Cons Food 7½-91	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	100¼	101¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99½	100½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Dana 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 9-82	103	105
Denmark 7½-90	87½	88½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	100¾	101¾
ECS 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
EIB 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	104	105½
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	99¼	100¼
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	106½	107½
Gould 9¾-83	103	104
Haas 8¾-86	102	103
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103	104
Intl Util 8¾-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Michelin 9¼-86	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	87	88
Miles 9¼-80	103¼	104¼
Modo 9½-83	100½	101½
Montreal 9¾-81	104	105
Montreal 9¼-83	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	97¾	98¾
New Bronsw. 9-83	101	102
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102¾	103¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	104¼	105¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100½	101½
Norway 9-80	103¾	104¾
Norway 8½-83	102	103
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	103⅞	104⅞
Oslo 9-88	100	101
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	103¾	104¾
Pac.Light 9¼-87	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	95¾	96¾
Pennwlt 8-87	95¾	96¾
Prov. Quebec 9-82	101	102
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90¾	91¾
Ralston 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Richardson 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
S.A.S. 8-85	92¾	93¾
Scanraff 8½-88	99½	100½
Scott 8¾-86	103	104
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	97¾	98¾
Skandin10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	103	104
St. Ind. 8½-88	102¾	103¾
S Handels 9¼-86	100	101
Sybron 8-87	95½	96½
Tenneco 7½-79	100¼	101¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93
Textron 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	112	114
Chrysler 4¾-88	64	66
Chrysler 5-88	69½	71½
Cont Tel 5½-88	81	83
Cumm In 6¼-88	89½	91½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	83½	85½
EastKodak 4½-88	117½	119½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	89½	91½
Ford 6-86	100	102
Ford 5-88	88½	90½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85½	87½
Gen Food 4½-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-82	82	84
Gillette 4¾-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Gulf West 5-88	91	93
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
I.S.E. 6¼-89	78	80
ITT 4½-87	78	80
Komatsu 7½-90	105½	107½
Matsushita 6¾-90	109	111
Mitsui 7¼-90	101½	103
McDerm 4¾-87	133	135
Morgan JP 4¼-87	116	118
Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Owens Ill 4½-87	102	104
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	99	101
R.C.A. 5-88	82½	84½
Revlon 4¾-83	112	114
Revlon 4¾-87	102	104
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
UnCarb 4¾-82	122½	124½
WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4¾-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	72	74

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	86	88
Beatrice 6¼-91	108½	110½
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Borden 6¾-91	106½	108½
Borden 5-92	98	100

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.89	91.55	105.67
Previous	100.88	91.56	106.09

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅜	3¼-3½	¾-1	10½-11
1 M.	5½-5⅝	3½-3¾	1 -1¼	10⅞-10⅞
3 M.	5⅝-5¾	3½-3¾	1½-1¾	11 -11¼
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3¾-4	1⅞-2⅛	11⅜-11⅝
1 Y.	6⅞-7	4⅜-4⅝	2⅜-3	11⅝-12

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

US$20,000,000

Medium term loan to

The State of Bahia, Brasil

Managed by

FIRST NATIONAL BOSTON LIMITED
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
MARINE MIDLAND BANK

and provided by

BANCO DE COLOMBIA LIMITED
CAYMAN ISLANDS
BANCO DO ESTADO DE SAO PAULO S.A.
NEW YORK BRANCH
BANCO REAL S.A.
GRAND CAYMAN BRANCH
BANK EUROPAEISCHER GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANKEN
BHF-BANK-DG INTERNATIONAL, LUXEMBOURG
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON
HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
KREDIETBANK S. A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
MARINE MIDLAND BANK
MIDLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
UNITED VIRGINIA BANK

Agent

1784

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

MAY 1976

New issue
May 5, 1976

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C.

DM 300,000,000.–
7½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1976, due 1983

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT — WORLD BANK

Interest: 7½% p. a., payable on May 1 of each year
Redemption: on May 1, 1983 at par
Listing: at all German Stock Exchanges
Issue Price: 100%

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Berliner Disconto Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Bank für Handel und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Conrad Hinrich Donner
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hardy & Co. G.m.b.H.
von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne
Landesbank Saar – Girozentrale –
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Oldenburgische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft
Gebr. Röchling Bank
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
J. H. Stein
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Württembergische Bank

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Bremer Landesbank
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Handelsbank Heilbronn AG
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale
National-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Saarländische Kreditbank Aktiengesellschaft
Schwäbische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Badische Bank
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.
Hallbaum, Maier & Co.
Handels- und Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Merck, Finck & Co.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Reuschel & Co.
Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft
Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank Girozentrale

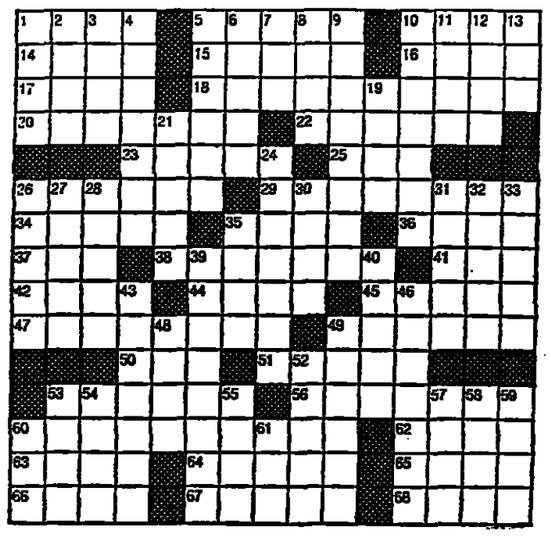
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Pleased look
5 Jewish month
10 —— care in the world
14 Words for Nanette
15 Bell town
16 Fragrance
17 Common Latin word
18 Skeptical attitude
20 Nice and Aspen, e.g.
22 Morning songs
23 Mourning figure
25 Dry
26 Police-car fixtures
29 Unprepared
34 Mutually
35 Italian currency
36 Of course!
37 Bar bill
38 In a watchful condition
41 Terrier or chow
42 Greek contest
44 U. S. patriot
45 "On —— and a prayer"
47 Seldom
49 Blackboards
50 Beverage
51 Corroded
53 Termination
56 Bothers
60 All gone
62 Shingler's need
63 Dash
64 Sea duck
65 Eight: Prefix
66 Comrade in arms
67 Lock
68 Muscle

DOWN

1 Growl
2 Erie Canal city
3 Claire et al.
4 Closed
5 French port
6 That is, to Cicero
7 Droop
8 P. L tree
9 Words describing a bit player
10 Beginners
11 Norse god
12 Flip
13 Coincidence's is long
19 Brain path
21 Start
24 Dye ingredient
26 "—— lies awaitin' . . ."
27 Insect stage
28 Automatic mechanism
30 Native lodes
31 I.R.S. action
32 Loafer
33 Safecrackers
35 "Better —— than . . ."
39 Nothing so far
40 Twice-told ——
43 Only a few
46 Last half of a thrift slogan
48 Simon ——
49 Guides
52 "—— moi le déluge"
53 Guy's companion
54 Common Latin abbr.
55 Arab prince
57 To —— his own
58 Formal observance
59 Mountain-road sign
60 Teachers' org.
61 Bit of poetry



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	62	Clear	MADRID	28	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM	12	53	Cloudy	MILAN	23	73	Clear
ANKARA	17	62	Cloudy	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	9	48	Overcast
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	10	50	Rain
BELGRADE	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Overcast	NICE	18	64	Clear
BRUSSELS	12	53	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	Overcast
BUCHAREST	12	53	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Clear	ROME	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	44	Overcast	SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Clear	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	26	79	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Clear	TUNIS	22	72	Clear
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	62	Cloudy	WARSAW	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	53	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Sunny
ISTANBUL	18	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	12	53	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy				
LISBON	17	62	Cloudy				
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 4, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.29
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $3.40
Austral. Select Fd..... $0.33 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond..... SF903.35
— (d) Conbar..... SF788
— (d) Grobar..... SF563
— (d) Stockbar..... SF574
(w) Brownlnvest..... $13.78
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $12.88
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.. $4.98
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd..... $7.52

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.40
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $7.62
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1,118
(d) Caribico Open-End..... $133.06
(d) Citadel Fund..... $3.06
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd... $840.46
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.69
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $13.58
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.. $8.83

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec..... SF368
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF56.50
— (d) Energie-Valor..... SF80.25
— (d) Usec..... SF645
— (d) Europa-Valor..... SF136.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.41
(w) D.G.O..... $29.98
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.).... $1.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $12.34
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $12.22
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,013

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra..... DM31.40
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond..... DM77.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets. $17.06
— (w) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.. $51.76
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $17.66
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $36.68
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.48
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $134.27
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $13.85
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.... $28.75
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $55.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $28.10
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr..... SF71.755
(d) Formula Selection Fd.... SF72.75
(d) Fonditalia..... $9.47
(d) Fund of Nations..... $5.81
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)... $9.73
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$8.64

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $12.50
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd... $29.39
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.10
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l.. $2.01
(w) Hansamann Holdgs. NV... $6.933
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet..... $26.57
(d) Icofund..... $9.83
(d) Interfin..... SF283.95
(d) Interfund S.A..... $8.38
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $108.11
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey).. $23.59
(r) Int'l Securities Fund..... $5.38
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund... $8.90
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.. $7.13
(r) Japan Growth Fund... $15.65
(d) Japan Selection Fund.... $49.51
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $16.09

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.. $45.97
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $16.91

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,634
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.. $11.14
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F... $250.06
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $30.16

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—†(w) LAST Multi-way Fd.. SF419
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income. SF354
(w) Luxfund..... $19.11
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $9.45
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.62
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $2.13
(w) N.A.M.F..... $66.88
(w) Nippon Fund..... $42.1088
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.47
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.74
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund... $22.43
(d) Renta Fund..... LF1,881
(d) Rentinvest..... LF830
(d) Safe Fund..... $4.60
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.20
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF58.65

Share Realty N.V..... $15.33
Share International N.V..... $4.59

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.57
— (d) CSF Fund..... SF23.56
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.60
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.41
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM90.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est..... SF1,564
— (r) Securaswiss..... SF957
(d) Soros Fund..... $217.80
(w) Star Fund..... $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF469.75
— (d) Intervalor..... SF68.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF372.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF310.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF80
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF92.25
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $8.96
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Eos)... $27.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.... $27.92
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $20.36

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF24.50
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF70
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF75.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF114.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF89.50
— (d) Globinvest..... SF65.50
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF77.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest..... SF247
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.... SF161
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est..... SF177

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM15.85
— (d) Europafonds..... DM31.75
— (d) Unifonds..... DM28.10
— (d) Unirenta..... DM41.75
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM50.60
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $3.14
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $13.20
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,372.71
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,538.88
(d) World Equity Offs Fd.. $417.42
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $44.95
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,916.04

DM — Deutsche Mark; ° — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F .10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



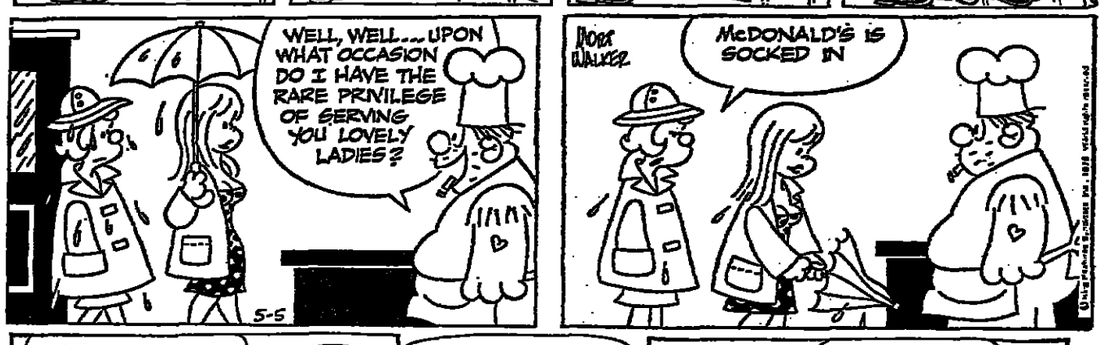
B.C.



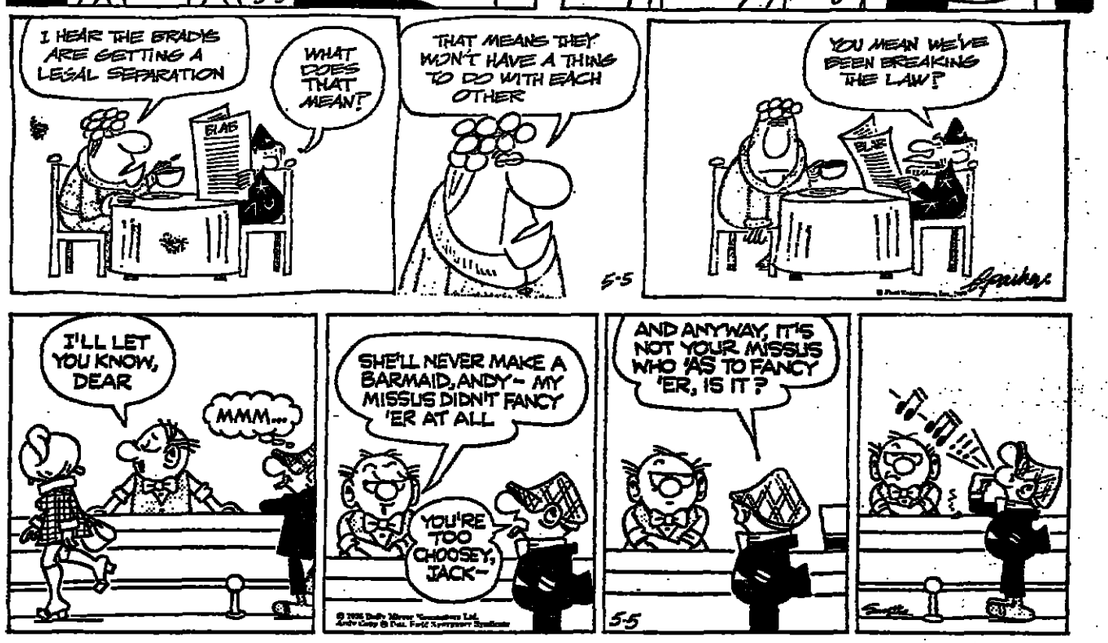
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

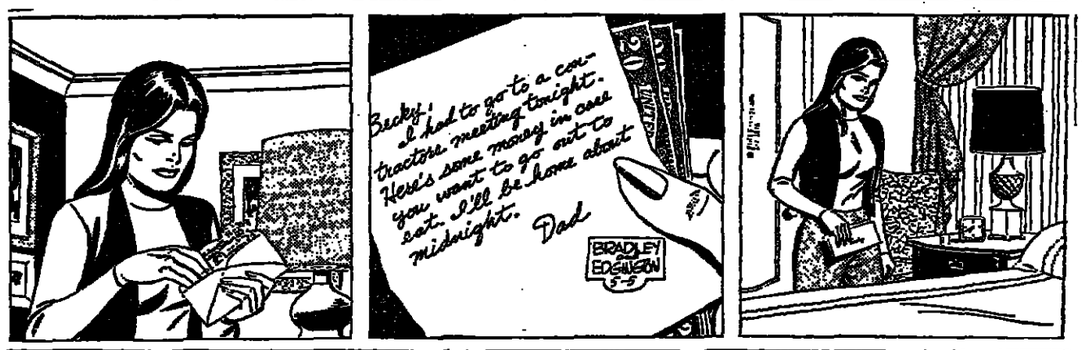


HI AND LOIS



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUPPE

WIHSS

RAZDAH

TREBUT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

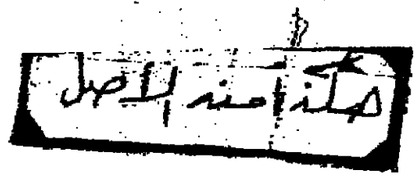
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

"○○○○○○○○○○○" (by)

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRIBE FORCE GRATIS CIPHER

Answer: *You might consider it beneath you to on horseback riding*—THE HORSE



BOOKS

GOING UNDER

By Lydia Chukovskaya. Translated from Russian by Peter Weston. Quadrangle/The New York Times. 144 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

OF Lydia Chukovskaya's first novel, "The Deserted House," The New York Times Book Review wrote: It "promises to take its place with 'Ivan Denisovich' as one of the most impressive examples of the genre of Russian 'purge literature'..." The Times Literary Supplement said: "Remarkable and superbly written. Of all the 'purge' books that have come to our knowledge 'The Deserted House' is the most moving of all."

Miss Chukovskaya is described by the publisher of her new novel, "Going Under," as "the last person to shelter Solzhenitsyn," and he has repaid her with a statement, quoted on the dust jacket, that evades literary evaluation, either by accident or design. "Having harvested [the] truth," he observes, "Lydia Chukovskaya was not afraid to express it out loud." When "Going Under" was published in Britain, Germaine Greer, who may no longer be germane, wrote in The New Statesman: "Chukovskaya's calm prose shakes the heart with grief and outrage for one of the greater man-made calamities of our time... a very important book indeed."

Now that I have read "Going Under," I must gently disagree with Miss Greer. The book is dull, stodgy, amateurish and almost wholly bereft of ideas. And while I have not read "The Deserted House," I am convinced, in my "heart," that it cannot have been a good book. If it had been, some trace of its competence would have shown itself in this one. What we have here is a prime example of literary politics: the praising of a novel for its "message," its "honesty," its "courage," as if these were aesthetic criteria.

Since the advent of Jack Kerouac, "protest" literature has been generally overpraised. Novels by blacks, novels by women, novels by counter-culture authors, or by any "disadvantaged" minority have been championed, regardless of their quality as fiction, by the "concerned citizens" among book critics. If you are a freedom fighter, all is forgiven. With the cosmos on your shoulders, you can hardly be expected to trouble with something so elitist as craft.

While I'm not so sure about our home-grown writers, there do seem to be extenuating circumstances for Russian novelists. Miss Chukovskaya, for example, sounds as if she has been brainwashed. She seems totally ignorant of the advances modern fiction has made—in fact, she writes as if she were trying to reconstruct a theory of the novel out of the most antiquated and sentimental English models. Perhaps that is all she is allowed to read of Western literature.

Except for the topical references, "Going Under" creates the impression that it had been written outside of time. The inadvertent poverty of the author's style is more poignant evidence of alienation than her story of political repression. Judging enthusiastic response to Chukovskaya's work, it seems to be accepted practice on the black market of sensibility one must pay for small favors.

In her righteous zeal, author quotes, with contempt, political double-talk in newspapers—yet her own is just as bad, crusted with even staler than that. She writes of the "apple cheeks," of "plumbing the fearlessly," of "gnawing" of "thorns" in her brain, and her heroine's heart grows efforts to look on the are "fruitless" or "... On every other page reference to the snow is gaily" under her feet is happy, or resembling ton wool when she fact, this recurring port is the only "texture" in the author's repertoire.

"Going Under" is a story of Soviet writers who a rest cure in the controlled sector of Russian appearances, the result to be a luxurious life conferred by a grateful ment, yet a Jewish poet ed away by the police night, and everyone in place seems to live real life. It is difficult to how these writers gain sort of VIP treatment not more securely exiled.

The heroine, Nina, a tor who is secretly writing piece of protest literature refers to her "real" "making a descent" under." At first she with her descents and ing with nature in a fallacy of a birch and a fir tree is a "hapless" and the birches are girls decked out in their dancing round the tree." Then, alas, in discussion around the table thrusts a "thumb heart, brain and gap" troubled spirit seeks the company of Nikolai Alexeyevich Bilibin. She has the company of her since her husband died a purge. Alas, again, work turns out to be a propitiation of the gods. He is a despicable man prefers spiritual to physical

In "Going Under," Infant who dies in its arms as she stands in to obtain news of her who has been arrested, a little girl, dressed in rags, to whom Nina tales. Hardly more than the discussions in the in which "cosmopolitanism" any kind are abhorred, Nina appears, like the have had access to Pasternak, to Herzen great Russian authors fallingly quotes their distinguished lines.

"Going Under" suggests the stifling influence of "official" culture on writers like Pushkin, too, that a country needs the stimulation of freedom, but of the art as well. Of course another possible explanation Lydia Chukovskaya is no more bad writer with intentions.

Anatole Broyard is a reviewer for The New York

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	A	I	C		G	I	B	E	S		S	E	C	T
O	K	R	A		O	N	A	T	E		A	L	A	E
K	I	E	R		A	D	D	E	R		P	A	C	A
I	N	D	I	C	T	E	D		W	O	N	T	S	
			B	Y	E		B	Y	E	B	I	R	D	I	E
U	S	O		C	E	T		V	E	T				
N	O	V	E	L			E	I	N		R	A	S	E
A	F	A	R	E	W	E	L	L	T	O	A	R	M	S
S	A	L	E		I	L	K		C	H	A	I	N	
			A	S	S		T	R	A		S	T	E	
F	A	R	E	T	H	E	E	W	E	L	L			
O	B	E	S	E			V	I	M	A	I	G	R	E
C	E	N	T		A	M	E	N	D		M	E	A	T
A	L	T	O		M	E	R	G	E		T	N	C	H
L	E	A	P		P	A	Y	E	R		T	E	E	S

BRIDGE — By Alan D

On the diagrammed deal South faced the problem of reopening after West opened in third seat with an ultraweak weak no-trump. He might have bid two hearts, but preferred a convention that the partnership was using. Two clubs was "Astro," promising length in hearts and one of the minor suits. North's two no-trump response was strong and forcing, and game in hearts was reached.

The contract looked promising at first sight. West led the spade king and continued with the two when East signaled with the jack. The declarer ruffed, ran the club queen, and was disappointed when East produced the king. Everything now hinged on the trumps, and it was unfortunately obvious that West must hold both the king and the queen to have even the weakest of weak no-trumps.

South ruffed the spade return from East and settled down to work out the distribution. It was clear that the opponents had each begun with four spades, partly because they had failed to bid the suit and partly because West had led the fourth-best deuce at the second trick. The rest was less clear.

One possibility was to lay down the heart ace, hoping that West had begun with a doubleton king-queen of hearts, but South looked for something better. If West held a doubleton diamond, there was no hope. There was a road home if West had begun with a doubleton club and 4-3-4-2 distribution, but South did not fancy this possibility: with such a hand West perhaps would have opened one diamond or one spade, and he would have played for clubs.

It seemed more likely that West's distribution was 4-4-3-2. South played for this. He cashed the club ace, another spade and led a heart to jack. He ruffed this in case East had begun with a doubleton queen of hearts.

NORTH
♠ 8743
♡ 93
◇ AKQ32
♣ A3

WEST
♠ KQ62
♡ KQ4
◇ J65
♣ 842

SOUTH
♠ 5
♡ AJ10
◇ 7
♣ QJ10

North and South vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1 N.T.	
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	
Pass	3 ♡	Pass	
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade

هكذا من الأهرام

Change Usual Tactics

yers Avoid Penalties hile Leading Playoff

By Parton Keese

ON, May 4 (NYT).—The Hockey League couldn't no up with a more ap- pair of playoff oppo- the Bicentennial year e Philadelphia Flyers Boston Bruins, who to- ay their fourth game. ning, 5-2, Sunday night and of Paul Revere, the ook a 2-1 lead in the even series and regain- ome-ice advantage they rrendered briefly last the area encompassing ence Hall and the ell.

lphia had won a record ht games on its home before Boston staged an the opening game of final series. The Bruins been vanquished by the Boston Garden for two til Sunday night.

e teams seemed to be on a mined rink, re- from more violent war- constrained from touch- any feuds that would series up in fury and bloodshed.

Fred Shero's views the inevitable. "We're o the crucial part of the ays the Flyers' coach. e have to take a punch nouth without retaliat- though 15,000 fans are 'chicken.' We have to aint when we play the We don't want to take penalties."

fans who delight in when the Flyers play n disappointed in this had more action sing- ckets' red glare, the ursting in air," than the peaceful doings of rs. Sunday night the re penalized only four d one of those was an o minutes to Dave for not going to the ox fast enough.

experts point to the d quarter-final series onto that caused three yers to be jailed, fin- and charged with as- t the players say no, ing guys with sticks.

"Elbows or fists can cost you a game, much less a bloody nose. That's what they learned with Toronto, at least.

"We don't have to prove anything anymore," says Jimmy Watson, a Philadelphia defenseman. "Penalties also foul up your line combinations, make you skate with guys you're not used to, let your teammates freeze their butts on the bench while you're killing penalties and let your opponent perfect its power play."

Schultz, who came the closest to upsetting the "don't take stupid penalties" plan when he flailed his stick at Wayne Chapman, said, "What's the use of fighting? All you end up with is a fat lip and five minutes in the box."

no II Trots h Straight ead Victory

May 4 (Reuters).—Eu- rotting champion Bel- oday scored his seventh victory, winning the l'Atlantique at Enghien as a late challenge by in Delon's Equileo failed. Bellino II's first race in ince his trip to Italy, ulted in three victories and Turin and a kid- it.

né Gougeon drove Bel- e 1-to-10 favorite, into as the nine-horse field o the straight. He ap- t for an easy victory ileo came quickly on the Third in the 2,150-meter miles) race was Clissa.

Breath Test New Weapon For Olympics

MONTREAL, May 4 (Reuters).—Athletes competing in fencing and modern pentathlon shooting will be given breath analysis tests at the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, an Olympic official said yesterday.

Dr. Georges Letourneau, assistant director of health with the Games organizing committee, said it marks the first time in the Olympics that breath tests have been used in addition to the routine dope and sex tests given to all athletes in the 1968 and 1972 Games.

Dr. Letourneau said that there have been reports that some fencers and shooters consume alcoholic beverages to steady their nerves before competition.

Gilliam, Riggins Available

24 NFL Free Agents Awaiting New Offers

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—Of the 24 players who became free agents Saturday under new first-time-only circumstances in the National Football League, the best are John Riggins, the New York Jet fullback; John Gilliam, the Minnesota receiver; Fred Dryer, the Los Angeles defensive end, and Ahmad Rashad, the Buffalo receiver. If a team were trading for these people it would have to exchange at least a first-round draft choice and then satisfy the player's contract demands. Now the latter is all that is required.

A free market exists within the NFL following the setting aside of the league's compensation rule, the Rozelle Rule, declared illegal by a federal court. No longer does the team signing the free agent have to give his former team equal compensation.

Opposed to the most desirable players, the least on the list would be the three other Jets—Rich Lewis, a linebacker; Lou Piccone, a receiver, and Rich Sowells, a defensive back. The others fall somewhere in between.

Does anyone want Spider Lockhart, the 33-year-old safety man who has given the Giants his 11 best seasons? Someone will want Ron Johnson, the Giants' running back now alienated from his coach, Bill Arnsparger. How much of a cut in salary will Johnson, 28, have to accept in exchange for being free of the Giants?

There will be a lot of action in the market place in the opinion of Al Ward, the Jets' general manager, because of the intensive competitive positions the NFL teams take among themselves.

Ward recalled a favorite thought of Tex Schramm, the president of the Dallas Cowboys for whom he worked so long. With regard to the escalating of players' salaries, Schramm says, "We are our own worst enemies. Because we all want to win so badly we'll pay almost anything to get a player we want."

An agent recently told Ward that it was management and not the players who first set up the money numbers. Ward was told, "It's you people who start the bidding. We just go along."

Riggins has special appeal to many coaches because he is a 1,000-yard-a-season fullback and only 26 years old. Many NFL offenses are predicated on defense and offensive ball control, the later coming from a Riggins or a Csonka-type fullback who averages four yards every time he has the ball.

Riggins began to exercise the option clause of his contract before the 1975 season began and one reason was the dominance of Joe Namath in the Jets' scheme. That bothered the country boy from Kansas. As the losing season played out, Riggins, who gained 1,005 yards, was more than twice as valuable to the team as Namath, who ranked 27th out of 30 regular NFL passers.

With a free market at hand it is a wonder there are not hundreds of free agents rather than two dozen. But no one foresaw what would happen: that the owners would lose the Mackey anti-trust case in court and have to let the compensation rule go by while awaiting an appeal.

To have gained free-agent status a player had to forgo signing a 1975 contract last year and allowing the option year in his 1974 pact to run out.

It seems unlikely that any appeals court will allow the owners to reinstitute the Rozelle Rule, which made many teams reluctant to sign free agents because they were not sure what they would have to give back in compensation.

Pete Rozelle, the commissioner, says that some form of compensation must be reinstituted in the next contract currently being negotiated between the owners and the players' association.

This bargaining has been proceeding for more than two years so a gambling player of great ability may believe it worthwhile to acquire free-agent status a year from now and discover his worth in the open market, if it still exists, like a Catfish Hunter and an Andy Messersmith of baseball.



Associated Press

NO WAY HOME—Indians' catcher Alan Ashby tags out Angels' Orlando Ramirez.

Griffey, Carew Are Touted as .400 Hitters

CINCINNATI, May 4 (AP).—Pete Rose, off to the best start of his 14-year career, finds no time for the fantasies of a .400 season, a feat last achieved 35 years ago.

But teammate Joe Morgan says he thinks the 1970s could produce a .400 hitter and he has two men in mind. One is a member of the Cincinnati Reds. But it isn't Rose.

"Rod Carew of Minnesota and Ken Griffey have the best chance of anybody" said Morgan. "Pete doesn't have the leg speed or the ballpark to do it in."

Rose, a three-time National League batting champion, concedes his chances are slim due to batting in the leadoff spot. He has averaged 632 at-bats a season since breaking in as the National League's rookie of the year in 1963.

"I've never hit the ball better," said Rose, better known for his long, hot summer streaks rather than searing spring starts. "And I feel more like 24 than 34. It's not just the good weather, it's me. If I can keep this up for another couple more weeks, I can get myself in a position where I can afford an 0-for-40 slump and still be hitting .300."

Rose, who recently surpassed Lou Brock as the National League's active leader in career hits, was the major leagues' runaway leader in hits for April. He collected 33 in the Reds' first 16 games to break his previous career high of 32. He entered May with a .435 batting average, and now is hitting .434 with 36 hits.

"Out of that total, I've got one infield hit and one bunt single. The rest were right on the nose," said Rose.

And that, Morgan says, is why Rose does not pose a serious threat to .400, a plateau unscaled since Ted Williams hit .408 in 1941.

"Carew is not only a good hitter, but he runs and bunts," stated Morgan. "Griffey is not far enough advanced to do it in the near future but he's got everything going for him. He's fast and he's strong enough with the bat to make outfielders respect him. Outfielders have to be kept honest to hit .400 because you need a lot of bloopers," said Morgan, the National League's Most Valuable Player last season.

Griffey, 26, hit .305 last year in his first full year with the Reds. "Griffey is going to win some batting titles before he is through," said Morgan. "Bake McBride is another guy with great speed, but I don't think he is a good enough hitter."

Indians Defeat A's on Homer

OAKLAND, Calif., May 4 (UPI).—George Hendricks's towering homer to center with one out in the 10th inning last night lifted the Cleveland Indians to a 5-4 victory over the Oakland A's.

A's centerfielder Bill North went high to haul in a drive by John Lowenstein to start the 10th but Hendricks's blast cleared the barrier by 10 feet. Dave Laroche pitched out of a one-out bases-loaded situation in the 10th to preserve the victory.

The Indians, who had jumped to a 3-0 lead in the first, tied the score in the ninth on a single by Alan Ashby, a sacrifice by Frank Duffy and singles by Rick Manning and Duane Kuiper. That run and Hendricks's homer came off Rollie Fingers and gave the ace reliever his first loss after two victories.

Monday's Line Score

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	300	000	001	1—5	12	2
Oakland	003	010	000	0—4	4	2

Eckersley, Thomas (4), Buskey (9), Laroche (10) and Ashby, Bosman, Norris (3), Todd (4), Fingers (8) and Haney. W—Buskey (1-1). L—Fingers (2-1). HR—Rudi (4th), Hendrick (4th).

Austria Names Skiing Coaches

SALZBURG, Austria, May 4 (AP).—Baldur Preiml, who led Austria's young ski-jumping elite to the top, last night was named director of Nordic skiing at a national "skiing summit," while Udo Alb, a relatively unknown official, was appointed Alpine skiing director.

The decision was a reversal of plans made earlier by the Austrian ski pool and federation president Kurt Schlick for the installation of Preiml as Austria's "super-chief" for Nordic and Alpine skiing.

Dodgers Streak To 10th Straight

CHICAGO, May 4 (UPI).—Henry Cruz hit a two-run homer and a run-scoring triple today to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to their 10th straight victory, a 9-6 triumph over the Chicago Cubs. Mike Marshall pitched the final 3 1/3 innings for the Dodgers to preserve Burt Hooton's second victory.

The Dodgers reached a season high with 13 hits and their winning streak became the longest since a club record 13 in 1965.

Stud Farm: Winners' Breeding Grounds

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—For the first time in many years, the dogwood and redbud on Claiborne Farm had bloomed and faded before Kentucky Derby week brought the beauty and chivalry of livery-stable society to the Blue Grass country and everybody who could wangle an invitation made his way to the great breeding farm at Paris, Ky. Usually at this season there are swans on the creek just inside the main gate, but in this advanced spring they seemed to have disappeared with the blossoms. "They're settin' on the nest," Snow said. "The robins and blackbirds got little ones and the redbirds are building nests. See here?" He pointed to an evergreen bush where cardinals had a half-finished pad.

Snow is Frank Snowfields, a stud groom. He is on first-name terms with all the stallions at Claiborne—Tom Rolfe, Sir Ivor, Forli, Buckpasser, Hoist the Flag, Round Table, Riva Ridge, Judger and the rest—and his principal charge was Bold Ruler until that perennial leader of the American sire lists died of cancer. Now, of course, Snow's most famous ward is Bold Ruler's most famous son, Secretariat.

When Secretariat isn't sleeping or mating, the red horse whiles away his days in the broad paddock that used to belong to Bold Ruler, who inherited it from his tempestuous sire, Nasrullah. Snow remembers the day Nasrullah fell down and died in a corner of this field and Bold Ruler, in the next paddock, raced up and down along the fence screaming.

"Bold Ruler was a gentleman," Snow says, "but that was his daddy was dead."

In the last four years, one son and three grandsons of Bold Ruler have won the Kentucky Derby. The day before Bold Forbes did it, Snow was leading a party of visitors across the rolling meadows. Buckpasser thrust his dark head over the fence and writer Joe Flaherty of the Village Voice reached out to stroke the nose that had carried his money more than once. Buckpasser bared his teeth.

"He'd like a finger," said Snow, who understands their individual tastes.

Secretariat was in a far corner of his paddock, watching another horse being led down a lane. Preoccupied, he paid no attention when Snow whistled, and the groom started toward him carrying a halter. Before he got there, Secretariat turned, saw he had visitors, and came running. He looked tremendous, not a great deal heavier than he was in training, and as he galloped down on his visitors they drew back instinctively, half afraid he would burst through the fence.

He pulled up, and calmly accepted a handful of grass from a visitor's hand. Cameras clicked, other hands reached out to offer grass or pat his nose. He acknowledged the attention with quiet assurance. He knew perfectly well that he was the attraction, he agreed it was only fair, and he stayed there posing as long as an admirer remained. If he were a singer it would be said that he was generous with encores.

The group ambled on, strolling through the stallion barn where each tenant has his name in brass on the polished door of his stall. One stall bears two names, Bold Ruler and Secretariat, and a second plaque has a triangle commemorating Secretariat's three-ply score in the Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes.

"The both of 'em slep' here," Snow said, "but Bold Ruler didn't win no Triple Crown."

"When he won the Preakness," a man said, "Eddie Arcaro got off his back and said to his owner, Mrs. Phipps, 'I'm sorry I got your horse beat in the Derby.' That was Mrs. H. C. Phipps, and her trainer, Mr. Fitz, always took the responsibility. Mr. Fitz—Jim Fitzsimmons—he said Arcaro followed his orders by trying to restrain the colt off the pace. Now everybody knows you have to let Bold Rulers run free."

"There was a photographer named Skeet Meadors," Snow said. "After the Derby he said, 'First time past the stands, Bold Ruler and a man named Arcaro was having a hell of an argument.'"

Rich Heritage

Several visitors had already been to Walter Salmon's Mereworth Farm to meet the dashing son of Secretariat and Fiji, a mare that sent love letters to the red horse when he was racing. According to her letters, Fiji looked forward to her first date with Secretariat, and the product of that tryst should cause a stir at this summer's yearling sales at Saratoga, for he is an elegant youngster with shoulders like boxer Ken Norton's. Now Seth Hancock, master of Claiborne, took a carload off to meet another of Secretariat's children, the 10-day-old daughter of Chris Evert.

She is a running filly, this new one, a fair chestnut with a big star and a snip on her muzzle. Seth drove into the field they shared with other mares and foals. Mother and daughter raced away every time he drew near. Secretariat was the first Triple Crown winner in 25 years, Chris Evert belongs to the tiny company that won the Acorn, the Mother Goose and the Coaching Club American Oaks for the fillies' Triple Crown. Her daughter is the first animal ever born with a heritage of six crowns.

"But she's got no crowns yet," said Seth, a conservative.



Associated Press.

Angel Cordero waves to the crowd at Belmont Park, N.Y., in his first riding appearance since winning the Kentucky Derby Saturday aboard Bold Forbes. Cordero also went on to win this race, on Desiree, and had 2d victor.

he Says Other Riches Lure Tennis Pros

S, May 4 (AP).—Arthur the day has come where ament money no longer a lot of professional ayers because they can much money in adver-

ho starts defense of his Championship Tennis night against No. 8 seed- ld Solomon, said, "It elp a tournament that the best players pass it

speaking specifically of nnors, who played in WCT events this year t qualify for the shot at 0 first prize here.

an see the writing on for a lot of tourna- Big money no longer top players when they thousands of dollars off ents" of various prod- e said. "You have to ourself to a nine-month when you go on the and some players, like just won't do that. You to give 60 days notice e to other tournaments."

a point that-five of the ers here are Americans. d, "Europeans aren't with the WCT like Europeans care less ney than Americans. If d over there the govern- s care of you. In this here's sort of a stigma to anybody taking care

d West Germans. Amer- the Japanese were the -oriented people.

ou see people over here three-hour lunch break do in Spain?" Ashe Most people in America ugh their lunch break."

d the WCT still ranked nhledon, and the U.S. the top of the prestige ats.

t very nervous because rnament is never a aid Ashe, who defeated Bjorn Borg last year in

ects Eddie Dibbs of the ates in a quarterfinal omorrow night. Raul Ramirez of Mexico plays Dick Stockton of the United States and Bob Lutz of the United States meets Guillermo Vilas of Argentina in Thursday's quarterfinals.

The semifinals are scheduled for Friday night and the final on Sunday.

Ashe, who was beaten by Solomon in their last match, said, "I have a lot of respect for Solly because he never gives up."

Solomon declared his game at peak form and said, "I feel I can win."

Ban on Mexico Asked

LONDON, May 4 (UPI).—The Davis Cup Nations Committee yesterday recommended that Mexico be barred from next year's competition and also called for a three-year ban on countries withdrawing from future matches because of political reasons.

The recommendation, proposed by the United States and passed by a majority vote, will be considered at the annual general meeting in London July 1.

Mexico defeated the United States in December, but then refused to play South Africa in the next round. Mexico also had defaulted to South Africa in 1974 because of the country's apartheid policies.

The withdrawals "obviously bring the game of lawn tennis, and in particular the Davis Cup competition, into disrepute; the committee would like to point out that they are not thinking of an isolated case of one nation refusing to play one other nation.

The problem is far more widespread and if action is not taken it could lead to the breakdown of the competition," the committee's report stated.

A proposal by Czechoslovakia, Mexico and the Soviet Union to bar South Africa from next year's competition is also on the July 1 agenda.

Waivers on Cleon Jones

CHICAGO, May 4 (UPI).—The Chicago White Sox have announced plans to release unconditionally Cleon Jones, their starting left fielder, who earned a spot with the club in spring training. The Sox purchased the contract of a hot-hitting second baseman, Hugh Yancy, from the Iowa Oaks of the American Association. A club spokesman said Jones would be placed on waivers.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	9	4	.692	—
New York	10	5	.667	—
Detroit	8	6	.571	1 1/2
Cleveland	9	8	.529	2
Baltimore	7	10	.412	4
Boston	6	9	.400	4
Western Division				
Texas	11	6	.647	—
Oakland	10	10	.500	2 1/2
Kansas City	7	7	.500	2 1/2
Minnesota	9	9	.500	4
Chicago	5	8	.385	4
California	7	13	.350	5 1/2

Monday's Result

Cleveland 5, Oakland 4.
(Only game scheduled)

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland at Oakland, n.
Kansas City at Boston, n.
Chicago at Baltimore, n.
New York at California, n.
Texas at Milwaukee, n.
Minnesota at Detroit, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	11	6	.647	1/2
New York	14	8	.636	—
Chicago	11	11	.500	3
Pittsburgh	9	9	.500	3
St. Louis	8	13	.400	5
Montreal	7	12	.368	5 1/2
Western Division				
Cincinnati	11	8	.579	—
Los Angeles	12	9	.571	—
Houston	12	11	.522	1
San Diego	10	11	.476	2
San Francisco	8	12	.400	3 1/2
Atlanta	8	12	.400	3 1/2

(Tuesday's game not included.)

Sunday's Games

Houston 5, New York 4 (1st).
New York 7, Houston 4 (2d).
Philadelphia 2, Atlanta 2.
Montreal 8, Cincinnati 4.
Los Angeles 3, St. Louis 1.
San Diego 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 6, San Francisco 5 (1st).
Chicago 6, San Francisco 5 (2d).

Tuesday's Games

San Diego at Montreal, rain.
Cincinnati at New York, n.
Los Angeles 9, Chicago 6.
San Francisco at Pittsburgh, n.
St. Louis at Atlanta, n.
Houston at Philadelphia, n.

It's the differences that makes all the difference

At the 430-room Hotel Okura you'll find all the comfort, service and business facilities one would expect from one of Europe's leading hotels, plus a fascinating blend of Western sophistication with Eastern charm. There are restaurants specialising in Oriental, French, Dutch and international cuisine; Asian and European coffee lounges; intimate cocktail bars and a really swinging discothèque... there's even an authentic Japanese garden for that quiet stroll after dinner. Yet these are just some of the exclusive differences that make Hotel Okura so different. And it's within a few minutes from the business and commercial heart of Amsterdam and only a 20-minute drive from Schiphol, Amsterdam's international airport. *Hotel Okura... where it's a pleasure to do business.*

Hotel Okura Amsterdam

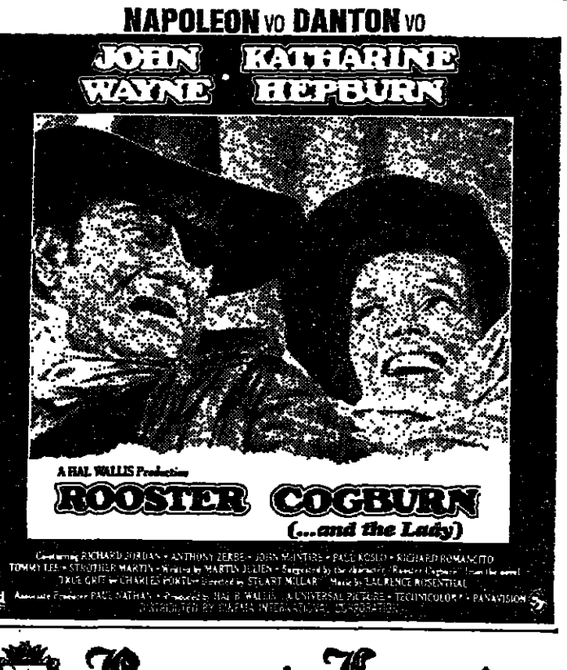
Where East meets West

Ferd. Bolstraat 175 - Tel. (020) 787 111. Telex 18182

Member of INTEL
Partners with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in hotel management

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CABARETS - THEATRES - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

NAPOLEON VO DANTON VO
JOHN WAYNE · KATHARINE HEPBURN



A HAL WALLIS Production
ROOSTER COGBURN
(...and the Lady)

Brasserie Lorraine
with its flowery terraces (Open until 2 a.m.)
The most pleasant and traditional restaurant of French cuisine in Paris
PLACE DES TERNES * PARIS 8e * Z27.80.04

THURSDAY MAY 20, AT 9 P.M.
UNIQUE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "CHANTIERS DU CARDINAL"
BRAHMS REQUIEM
IN
ILLUMINATED NOTRE-DAME
RESERVATION: Palais Notre Dame (326.96.00), Durand's, 4 Pl. de la Madeleine (260.21.76) and agencies.
From Frs. 12 to 80.
(Werner)

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
105F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
163F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
RESERV. 359.11.61 AND AGENCIES

Lady L
Business Lunches. Dinners. Suppers
"REFINED 1900 DECORATION, SIMPLE, FRESH COOKING"
(Gault & Millau)
EVENINGS: Orchestra with CHRISTIAN DONNADIEU & MICHAEL SILVA
4, rue Balzac (8e)
Reservation: 225.21.95 and 92.99

AL CA ZAR
DINERS 21h.
SPECTACLE 25h.
RESERVATIONS a partir de 10 heures
6336494 or 3265335
62, rue MAZARINE
Parking assuré

Observer

Another Country

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—New York City is closing hospitals, public schools and colleges. Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan are worried about the Panama Canal.

New York City is supporting a million people on welfare, many of them exported from other sections of America to hold down local taxes. Jimmy Carter says Americans are splendid folks.



Baker

New York City's old people are being terrorized by muggers. Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan want to spend $20 billion for a new Air Force bomber.

New York City's South Bronx is going the way of Dresden under "Bomber" Harris. Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford are worried about American neighborhoods losing their ethnic characteristics.

New York City has more than 10 per cent of its work force unemployed. Gerald Ford is delighted about the improvement in the economy.

New York's building industry is near a standstill. Jimmy Carter says he will never tell a lie.

One could go on with these illustrations of why, if you are a New Yorker, the presidential campaign seems to be happening in another country. There is the ineffable Gov. Edmund Brown's reflection that we may not need cities any longer, which may be good, long-range visionary philosophy but doesn't come to grips with the problem of how to get to work, in the meantime, when the subway is struck.

When President Ford was thundering damnation on New York last year, it seemed probable that the presidential campaign might concern itself with city problems and, at least, produce some wider national understanding of them, which might lead to new federal domestic policies. Even this mild expectation has been destroyed by the bizarre course the campaign has taken.

With only Carter, Ford and Reagan remaining as strong candidates at this stage, cities have ceased to exist as a subject of political discourse. The contest now is for the South and the suburbs, which, judging from the campaigns that have brought the three leaders to the top, are even more remote from the urban reality than New Yorkers had suspected.

If New Yorkers were left with any doubt during the Ford attacks that they were out of phase with the American majority, the primary elections should have removed the last wisp of suspicion. One scans the utterances of the Big Three in vain for the slightest evidence that they are aware cities exist.

The Ford campaign, disappearing off the scope at times in its attempt to outdo Reagan in conservative orthodoxy, is all Panama, Africa and Pentagon. It is hard to imagine either of this duo ever descending from the international cosmos long enough to wonder about garbage collection. The only urban question apt to rouse them is whether water fluoridation is a Communist conspiracy.

Nor is there much more in the Carter campaign. Actually, Carter is not campaigning. He is giving the country a massage. After Vietnam and Watergate, he seems to have calculated, and accurately, that the country wants to spread out on the table, turn off its mind and have its weary psyche caressed and soothed.

One consolation is the detachment with which New Yorkers can watch the contest from here in. Seeing no stake in the outcome, they have only the pure sport of the thing to observe. It is going on right now in another country whose people find Panama, Angola and not being lied to by politicians among the most urgent matters of the day, which is possible when your schools and hospitals aren't being closed and you don't have to get up the money to support all the losers those splendid folks in that other country keep sending you.

In the fall, of course, we will argue about international power and decency in Washington, and care again, and, afterwards go on sending billions to Washington to keep from losing sheikhdoms, principalities and tribes here and there across the waters.

Dutch Divers Handle Threat To Brittany

By Betty Werther

OUESSANT, France (IHT).—At 9 a.m. Saturday the last drop of fuel oil was pumped from the 278,000-ton tanker Olympic Bravery, which has been on the rocks here since Jan. 24. And the threat of ecological disaster which has been menacing this Breton island for three months seems to be over.

"We've never had such a difficult assignment," said Klaas Reinigert of Smit Tak, the Rotterdam-based towing and salvage company that pumped out the oil. "Other operations may have lasted longer," he said, "but I don't think we've ever worked in such dangerous waters and under such changeable weather conditions."

This is the company that cleared 40 sunken ships from the Suez Canal after the 1956 conflict, the company that cleaned up Dacca after the Bangladesh war. This is the only company that would tackle the Ouessant job.

The drama began on the Olympic Bravery's maiden voyage. The $50-million tanker, 311 meters long (about the same length as the France), developed engine trouble hours after leaving Brest. Before tugs could come to the tanker's rescue, powerful northwesterly winds drove the ship onto the shelf bordering Ouessant's northern coast.

The tanker came onto the rocks with lights blazing "like a floating city," according to one of the keepers at the powerful Creac'h lighthouse, off the Breton coast. To the 1,600 islanders the ship loomed so high on the rocks that it looked as if it were riding on Ouessant's moors.

After a week of deliberation and inspection by technicians and divers, German, Dutch, Norwegian and French towing companies, Lloyd's of London, which had insured the tanker, declared it a total loss.

The ship, the newest and biggest tanker in the Onassis fleet, had been something of a loss to begin with. The maiden voyage was to a Norwegian fjord, where the Olympic Bravery would have joined the nearly 500 other supertankers no longer in service, victims of the oil crisis. So Olympic Bravery had no cargo. But it was carrying enough fuel oil to get to Norway—1,200 tons. And enough to be an ecological menace. People here remember the Torrey Canyon.

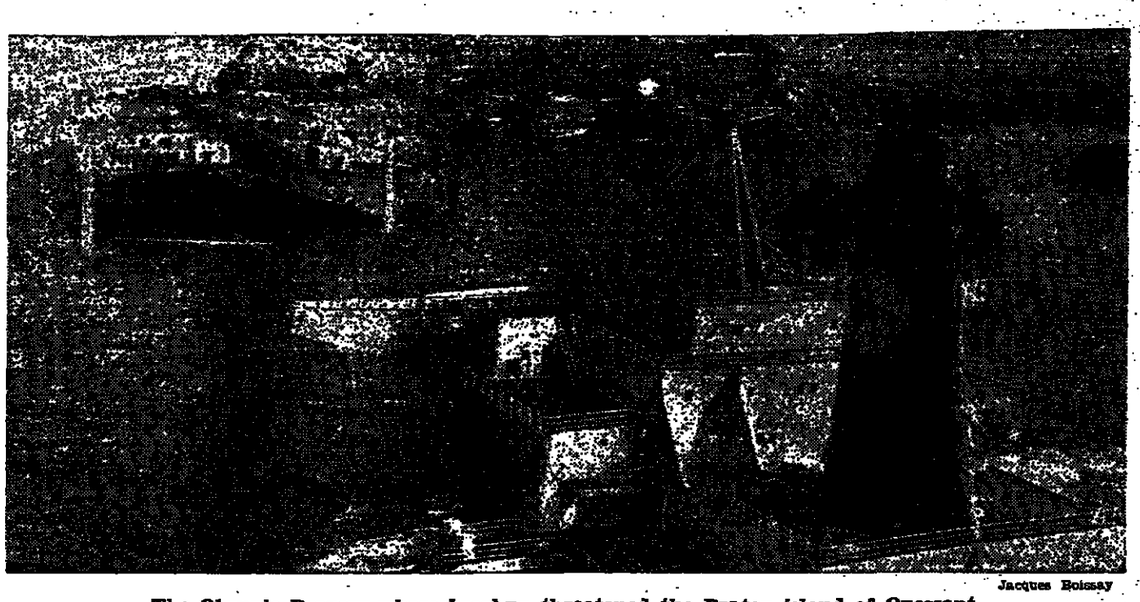
Six weeks after the wreck, the tanks had not been emptied. Some people went so far as to suggest that the shipowners had purposely wrecked the tanker to collect the insurance—it costs $2,500 a day to maintain a ship that size, even when idle. A Socialist politician attacked local authorities for negligence, insisting that if the tanker had been wrecked off Marseilles or Menton "it would have been emptied within 48 hours."

However, the owners had been immediately ordered by the prefect of the Finistère department, of which Ouessant is a canton, to empty the tanker. The owners later said that nearly all observers had underestimated the difficulties of the job.

Finally, Smit Tak agreed to tackle it.

"We are not the biggest towing and salvage company in the world," said Hans Horsing of the Rotterdam office. "But with 180 nonconventional floating units—tugs, cranes, pontoons, workshop-ships—we are the most diversified." The company, founded in 1842, has offices in London, Rotterdam and Singapore and representatives in every major port. Smit Tak was to have begun work on March 15.

On the morning of March 13, the worst storm in a dozen years swept the area. Olympic Bravery broke in two, with the after section sinking into a chasm and partly impaled on an underwater stone spire. By 10 a.m., the island reeked of fuel oil. There were rivers of it on the waves and gusts of oil spray. The little harbor of Yusin on the island and three miles of adjoining coast were hardest hit by the black tide. Smaller blotches found their way into coves and inlets.



Jacques Boissay

The Olympic Bravery whose breakup threatened the Breton island of Ouessant.

"Naturally we had to change all our plans," said Klaas Reinigert, chief salvage inspector for the job. On March 20, one of the company's most specialized units, the workshop-ship Barracuda, arrived with a crew of 15, including four divers.

By that time, Ouessant was the center of national attention. French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac launched an emergency marine pollution plan, Polmar, and soon 94 recruits from the army engineering corps arrived to clean up the mess.

Wallowing hip deep in seaweed, surrounded by dead fish and assorted debris, the soldiers scooped as many as 25 tons a day of muck into pails which were then emptied into trenches above the highside mark. Four navy boats, aided by helicopters, scoured the surrounding waters with tons of detergent.

For two weeks, the Barracuda waited for the winds to slacken or turn. The waves and undertow made it impossible for the specialists to work inside the wreck.

Finally, early last month the divers could begin sealing up holes in the fuel tanks. By mid-month, the ship had stopped leaking. But there were 400 tons of fuel oil still in the tank and two divers had been slightly hurt.

"This is extremely unusual," Mr. Reinigert said. "The profession may look dangerous but when a diver is highly experienced, skilled and physically fit, the risk is kept to a minimum. Generally our divers neither drink nor smoke—or only in great moderation." They make up to 60,000 guilders a year, about double the average Dutch salary.

Two weeks ago, two pumps (weighing a combined 5 tons) arrived from Rotterdam. Before they could be lowered by navy helicopters onto the tanker's bridge, the technicians had to cut through the ship's huge smokestack and yank it off into the sea with giant cables.

Then more than 100 feet of flexible piping was pushed down into the fuel tank. The piping contained two smaller pipes—one to pump hot steam down to liquefy the semi-solid fuel and the other to suck out the oil. At 5 a.m. Saturday, the fuel oil began flowing from the Olympic Bravery to the Victoria Sand, a small German tanker, tied up alongside the wreck. Four hours later the job was done.

The water in Yusin harbor is clear again. But the soldiers will stay on until, as the army command post here says, "every trace of oil has been brushed from the rocks." The bill goes to Christina Onassis Andreadis's insurance company.

A few ecologists, along with many islanders, are worrying about the long-term effects of the tons of detergents dropped around the island.

Soon the only reminder of the past three months will be a rusty wreck, one of hundreds around Ouessant. Long ago mariners coined the saying, "*Qui voit Ouessant voit son sang*" (he who sees Ouessant sees his own blood).

Dutch and British law, according to Mr. Horsting, requires shipowners to remove wrecks from the coast. "There is no such law in France."

PEOPLE

It's a Grandson For Fyodorova

Victoria Fyodorova had a baby boy May in Greenwich (Conn.). "Mother and baby are fine," the hospital said; father "is hitting the every third step." No of the grandmother, tress Zoya Fyodorova, a visa from Soviet be with her daughter had the baby. Not father, Adm. Jackson had a wartime affair Fyodorova. Their daughters married an Frederick Peay, 37, United States last father for the first

* * *

"Ideology has with it—we're money," declared Eugene Dennis, the former New gressman who strongly the Vietnam war. He that he and Muhammad refused to serve during the war grounds, were going fast-food business. man said that the restaurants named for weight boxing champ located in black neighborhoods big cities, will have managers and employees hamburgers, fried fish.

* * *

Louise Lasser, comedian Woody Allen of the soap opera Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman been arrested in Los charges of possession She was released on

* * *

Super-honest New Yorkers appears so if a story involving a Brink's can be believed: The rounding a corner in Manhattan when the flew open, spilling bags of quarters, some were loose, onto the street. dashed to retrieve and... handed the to the driver and Brink's said all but was recovered. A newsman who witnessed the demonstrated the honesty Yorkers.

—SAMUEL

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, MAY 5, 1976
CGW02BE | GTL5ILK | TJP5ICH
DAP51MF | JKY5ICH | VES51XX
GRM02RC | LRN0IJA | VJL52CE

MESSAGES, MAY 4, 1976
AEB53BA | HME03AA | MDZ51CH
CGP51HC | | RPS02GG
GRB51AA | | TEY01EP

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOME NAPA VALLEY California wines, clam chowder, crab meat, "Louis" T-bone steaks and the best "bullshot" in town. Lunch or supper in the GOLDEN GATE GRILL, 16 R. de Berri, Paris-8e.
GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great American burgers; great American ribs, great American chili; great American drinks. 68 Rue de Ponthieu, Paris-8e.
Alcoholics Anonymous meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30; Sat., Sun., 5 p.m. 65 Quai d'Orsay 325-75-00.

SERVICES

Rome—Femme Sistina: Beauty haircare. Exclusive Fermodyl treatments. V. Sistina 75. T.: 67 80 260.

BOOKS

BOOKS ON ASIA & MIDEAST. Rare and fine out-of-print. Catalog from Stephen Feldman Books, 1555 West 11th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11204, U.S.A.

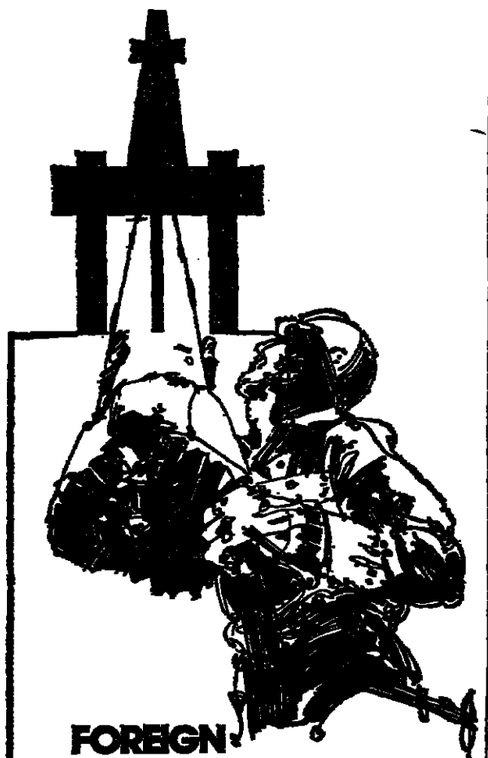
TAX-FREE CARS

A.I.C.I. TAX-FREE CARS. All European makes, European, Canadian and U.S. Specs. The shortest delivery in Europe. Rue Bonneels, 15, 1040-Brussels. Tel.: 217.25.71. Telex: Amica 25734.

B.M.W. Concessionaires G.B. Ltd., the U.K. importers can supply right or left hand drive or U.S. specs. from stock, anywhere. Call us in London: 01-629-9277.

TAX-FREE VOLVO '76 FACTORY SALES. Tourist diplomats and direct shipment abroad at best conditions. VOLVO FRANCE Service Exportation, 59 Avenue du Maine, 75014 PARIS. Tel.: 326.16.73 - 326.21.15.

CADILLAC SEVILLES, $11,995, immediate delivery from stock. Call Jim Baily at Allstate, Wiesbaden (06121) 761280, Germany.



FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT!
OILFIELD PERSONNEL!
DRILLING SUPERINTENDENTS TOOLPUSHERS & DRILLERS

Required for TOP PAYING overseas jobs offshore on a worldwide basis. Excellent benefit programs and USA TAX ADVANTAGES plus free of foreign taxes. Family status with free transportation, free schooling.

For further information, contact our Recruiting Director, Department I.H.T. (713/622-5670)

The Offshore Company
P.O. Box 2765/Houston, Texas 77001
An Equal Opportunity Employer

EDUCATION

REALISTICALLY learn French. French cooking and wines in a comfortable French home in rural BURGUNDY. Small groups, adults only. For information: YETABO, Pailly, 89140 Pont-s.-Yonne, France.

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH!!!
"Rendez-vous en France"
An audiovisual course with fun.
Call us for a free trial:
PARIS (1e): ELYSEES LANGUES, 359-35-60
VAUCRESSON: OUEST LANGUES, 970.18.89.

INTERNAT'L SUMMER SCHOOL ATHENS (77th year). '76 Summer Session, courses and workshops in Greek studies, dance, arts, weaving, theater, archaeology, field trips and Greek islands. June 21-July 30. All ages & backgrounds eligible. Athens Centre, Massalias 22, Athens, Greece. Tel.: 715 623.
BALLET. Adult, children. Special beginners class, also modern dance. Morgan, 754-96-73, Paris.

AUTOMOBILES

1969 MERCEDES 280 SE, two-door coupé with back seat. Carefully maintained by one owner. Beige leather upholstery. Automatic transmission. Air conditioned. Radio. Electric windows and sun roof. May be seen Paris, week May 24. Write: Box 95,260, Herald, Paris.
FOR SALE FORD Granada GXL 2600, 1974, sunroof, radio, 8 track player. F-Fr. 18,500. French registration. Call: Paris, 266-10-35, office; 755-84-45, home.

CAR SHIPPING

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANTWERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings. JFK/McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Kribbenstraat 2, Antwerp. Tel.: 31 45 39. Paris office, Wheels: 23 R. Scheffer, 16th. Tel.: 727-64-30.
TRANSCAR, 10 R. Pergolèse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 704.42.84/92.59. New York, 695-0081; Antwerp: 38-99-85.

MOVING

YOU CAN MOVE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD JUST BY PICKING UP THE PHONE
We take care of packing, shipping, customs, insurance and delivery problems, so you can take it easy.
For a free estimate call:
INTERDEAN/INTERCONEX
PARIS: 073.85.93.
AMSTERDAM: 76.04.79.
ANTWERP: 31.25.25.
BARCELONA: 218.62.95.
BONN: 65.09.57.
BREMEN: 31.05.91.
BRUSSELS: 269.54.09.
FRANKFURT: (06190) 2001.
GENEVA: 43.85.30.
HANNOVER: 85.24.17.
JEDDAH: 52577.
LONDON: 903.54.33.
LONG BEACH: 432.5483.
MADRID: 671.24.50.
MILAN: 308.49.58.
MONTREAL: 849.71.68.
MUNICH: 14.40.76.
NAPLES: 738.32.88.
NEW YORK: 371.1760.
ROME: 47.84.22.
TEHERAN: 626931.
TORONTO: 967.71.67.
VIENNA: 82.43.64.
ZURICH: 60.20.60.

ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L
The movers that really care.
Call collect:
FRANKFURT: INT'L MOVING SERVICE (IMS) Laerchenstr. 66. Call: Bernie Schaaf, 0611-392325/392350.
PARIS: DESBORDES S.A. 33 Bld. Henri-IV. Contact: Mr. McBain. Tel.: 272.35.16 / 272.30.58 / 887.57.40.
LONDON: AMERICAN OVERSEAS SHIPPING LTD. Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Herts. WD6 1JP. Mr. Stevens, tel.: (01) 953 42 12.

ARTHUR PIERRE
THE PROFESSIONAL MOVERS
Phone: • Paris : 069.68.95.
• Brussels: (02) 687.76.10.
• Antwerp: (031) 41.68.60.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

S.T.V.M. 34 R. Pouchet, Paris-17e. Tel.: 627.02.77. Solves your problems; baggage, car shipping, moving at good rates. THE MOST ANXIOUS TO PLEASE.
WHY PAY MORE? CARGO int'l. 28 Ave. Opéra, Paris 742.58.36. (Also car shipping.)
PANALPINA, 10 R. Pergolèse, Paris 16e. Tel.: 704.42.84/92.59. Le Havre: (35)42.53.11. Also removals.

FOR SALE & WANTED

BECHSTEIN PIANO: Baby grand, excellent condition. Fr. 30,000. Tel., meantimes: 925.08.13, Paris.
FROM ONE LITTLE FRANC: Books, dishes, paintings, tables, chairs, car, radio-stereo, rug, etc. Tel.: Paris, 222.56.46.
WANT TO BUY USED UPRIGHT piano, Paris area. 474.97.44.
MALE AND FEMALE GAYWYN Scottish terrier puppies. Phone: 461.48.94.
T.V. black & white, 220 V, vacuum cleaner, drapes. Office: 266.10.25, home: 753.84.45, Paris.
FOR SALE ex-Army overland VW BUS, complete spare parts, new engine, S.Fr. 7,000. Write: A 16, 115142 Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY IN GREECE
Yes, you can rent one of our 150 villas.
Write or phone today for our free colored brochure.
GREEK EXPRESS
Amsterdam, Rokin 24.
Tel. 020-235253.

CAMPING TOURS around Europe for the adventurous traveller, 3 to 9 weeks from £140. Brochures: Sundowners, 3 Hogarth Place, London, SW5. Tel.: 01-370 4217/8.
KENYA: SAFARI EXPERT NILESTAR, 223 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., London, WC2. 930.1895.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE DIRECT from owner of a fleet. VALEF, A. Themistocleous 14, Piraeus. T.: 4525571. Tx: 212008.
PARIS WEEKEND at the 4-star Club Méditerranée Hotel, 7-9 May by British Airways Trident jet. Special price: £49.90 inclusive. No surcharges. Phone: Hosts, 01-222 6263/4 & 01-828 2357 or 01-821 1911. A.T.O.L. 085 ABTA.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

SWITZERLAND
COMING TO ZURICH? Modern hotel in village, 10 min. from center by train, 1st-class Swiss restaurant bar, all rooms with bath. Call for free picture from Zurich Station or Airport. For special rates, bring this ad. HOTEL BELAIR, CH-8304, Wallisellen-ZH. Phone: 01/830.03.81. Telex: 58651 belho ch.

GERMANY
Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Golf-Hotel Sonnenbichl. Tel.: 08821/51121.
NOERDLINGEN—HOTEL SONNE. Room with bath, W.C. Top class cuisine. Tel.: 09081-5067.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

LOWEST FARE EVERYWHERE TOURS AND TRAVEL. Singel 284 Amsterdam. Tel.: 020 639 or 256 392. In London: JETBACK, 133 Praed St., W2. Tel.: 723-4267.
LOWEST JET FARES IN 1976. Amsterdam Charter Exchange, Beursplein 3. Tel.: 020-244201.
GUARANTEED Cheap Charters. All countries. TRAVEL, 9 Ave. de Versailles, Paris-16th. Tel.: 524.21.20.
WORLDWIDE FLIGHTS. Paris-8e, 16 Rue Ch.-Colomb. Tel.: 720.36.34.
AIR CHARTER SERVICE: ACGIS (Since 1969) 5 Rue d'Artois, Paris-8e, 1 floor rp. 523.02.15, 522.02.16.
FLY ITSA, 87 Regent St., London, W.1. Tel.: 734.8894. Rokin, 107 Amsterdam, Tel.: 256 066.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

I.S.T.C., 41 Bld. Bischofsheim, Brussels, Belgium. Tel.: 218 4550.
ECONOMY FLIGHTS—WORLDWIDE contract. Travel Centre (in London), 119 Oxford St., London W1, England. Tel.: 01-437 2859/9134 or 01-734 5788.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED
American Advisory Service
Call new number: 602.98.42/43.

15th - TOUR DE MARS
Quai de Grenelle
5 rooms - 22d floor
View on Seine
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED
Basement + parking - phone
Fr. 5,000 + charges.
For information and visit, call after 10 a.m.:
SAF — 622.10.10.

ROND-POINT CHAMPS-ELYSEES Very nice & comfortable "Pied-à-Terre," studio+bath, kitchen, telephone. Call, mornings: 387.23.59.

PEREIRE
Magnificent double living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone, deluxe "style" furnishings. Fr. 3,200 net. Call: 280.26.42.

5th: IN RENOVATED building on court with trees, redone studio, all comfort, phone, full south. Fr. 1,400, charges incl. 325.23.91.
THIRD for apartment, Anatole-France, LEVALLOIS. Telephone: 757.41.02, eves. weekends.
NEUILLY, Madrid: 2 huge rooms, sunny, on park, comfort, phone. Fr. 2,900. 229.52.98.
15th, RESIDENTIAL: Very lovely 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone. Fr. 1,500. Call: 705.63.52.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED
MONTPARNASSE: Large artist's atelier, quiet, all comfort, phone. Suitable for sabbatical year. Call: 222.47.29.
PARIS-16e, Rue de la Faisanderie: 2 studios, kitchen, w.c., free, 9th floor, balcony, sunny. Owner: 605.29.68.
15th: Living, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, phone, garage, 073-98-15.
SHARE MONTPARNASSE apartment, redone, big. 222.05.92.
RUE DU BAC: By owner, luxurious studio, telephone, all comfort. No agents. Tel.: Paris, 261-14-45.
CONCORDE: 5 R. Cambon, 268.38.89. Residence, rooms, studios, shower, phone, hotel services, moderate.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
NEUILLY, ON BOIS: Super class, 310 sq.m. reception, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms, 2 garages, telephone. Price: Fr. 8,500. Call: 553.00.26.
CHAMPS-ELYSEES: Redone, 3 rooms, 2 baths, 3 half-baths. Fr. 3,800 monthly. 722.98.43, mornings. Possible garage.
Mlle. JASMIN: Modern building, 8th floor, living + bedroom. Fr. 1,300 + charges. Call: 775.01.79.
ETOILE: STUDIO, all comfort, BALCONY, phone, lift. High-class building. Central heating. Fr. 1,000 net. Call: 265.68.98.
PTE CHAMPERRET (near): 9th, 16th floor, living, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, loggia, garage. 073-98-15.

GREAT BRITAIN
LONDON
OLD HAMPSTEAD
Beautiful Furnished Cottage in private grounds. Adjacent Heath. 3 large Bedrooms, 2 receptions, 2 baths, garage/Garden. Minimum 1 year let. £75 per week. BERG, 7 Hill Street, W1X 7FB. Telephone: 01-499 4301 (Business hours).

ASCOT AGENCY for luxury accommodation in London. 01-486 1161.
HAMPSTEAD London, quality furnished flats for visitors £27 to £70/week. 01-435 4914/794 8400.

GREECE
GREEK ISLAND: Villas for rent on beautiful private beach of K.I.-MA. on IOS. Write to: Box 11,697, Herald, Paris.

SPAIN
FORMENTOR-MALLORCA: Villa, 10 guests, seaside, swimming pool, boat, car, servants. June to Sept. Paris: 553.17.30.
IBIZA: Tiny house, close sea to rent Fr. 700 monthly. Write: Box 1,516, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS
16TH Looking on Ave. Henri-Martin
Rare apartment, very sunny, EXCEPTIONAL RECEPTION + 2 bedrooms, approximately 290 sq.m. VISIT: Thur., May 20th, 2:30-5 p.m. 9 Square Lamartine, 4th floor, left. Tel.: 504-47-22.

PALAIS ROYAL: Owner sells beautiful 140 sq.m. apartment: 3 double bedrooms, large drawing room, kitchen, bath, fireplaces, central heating. All comfort. Completely redecorated 1974. Fr. 800,000. Call: Tues. to Fri. 742 92 64, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. only. No Agencies.
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for sale, 8 comfortable rooms, 5 min. from R.E.R. St-Germain-en-Laye. 400 sq.m. garden. Fr. 480,000. Phone: 958.42.55.
CHAMP-DE-MARS QUARTER: Pleasant living + bedroom, bath, equipped kitchen, 69 sq.m. Balcony, sunny. Call: 578.93.93.
RUE SAINT-HONORE: Prestigious apartment, 130 sq.m. duplex, ready to be decorated. Price: Fr. 950,000. Telephone: 343.97.22.
FREE, NEAR PARC MONCEAU: Large 7 rooms, all comfort, high class, Fr. 450,000 + Fr. 6,000 monthly to owners. 75-66 (life annuity). CRUZ, 266.19.00, 9 Rue La Boétie, Paris-8e.
16th. FAISANDERIE: Deluxe studio, 36 sq.m., bath, real kitchen, large balcony, sunny. Call: 555.53.62, 5-7 p.m.

FRENCH PROVINCES
RIVIERA, near Cap Ferrat: Italian villa on sea, breathtaking, romantic view, terraces, gardens. Box 11,696, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES
ONLY TWO HOURS FROM PARIS by the south motorway (A6) UNBELIEVABLE
An unequalled CASTEL from the XIth to XIIIth centuries which ranks as an ancient monument, in very good condition. Eight principal rooms, two bathrooms, fuel heating. Ready to move in. Write N. 29,471, A. SVP, 37 Rue Général-Foy, 75008 PARIS, France.

CANADA
900 LOTS - MONTREAL
Balance of successful approved subdivision. 6 miles N.Y. state line, 30 min. Montreal, 6 miles Lake Champlain and Intercoastal Canal. School and church sites on property, shopping center site available on main highways 15 and 87 from N.Y. to Montreal, long road frontage. City will install streets, sewer and water. Wholesale price $2,500 per lot (0.30c per sq.ft.). Builder terms. Full cooperation to substantial buyer. Write or call: George J. Nilles, Broker, 3119 N. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007. 202-333-1520.

CANADIAN ISLAND PROPERTY. Beautiful 12-acre undeveloped island in protected waters close to Victoria B.C. Owner asking $150,000 cash or terms. Box 11,688, Herald, Paris.

ITALY
Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and manors in
TUSCANY, ITALY, South France, available for purchase.
Information from: Aebersold & Digenti, Waichestrasse 17, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland.
Telephone: (01) 28.95.05.

SPAIN
MARBELLA-COSTA DEL SOL. For sale, luxury villa, 4 bedrooms, 2 full baths, furnished, phone, landscaped, 2-car garage. Call: Madrid 2754731 or write: Mr. Nunez, Hermosilla 75-4-13, Madrid 1.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE MY HOUSE 1 hour from New York, Westport, Conn. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, garden, car, for house in Provence, for August '76. Write: FREY, 1 Ave. l'Abbé Breuil, 93 Pisle Adam.
AMERICAN DOCTOR needs 2 months sublet Paris starting now. Box 11,689, Herald, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED

KELLY GIRL
Recruits for int'l companies secretaries with English shorthand, bilingual Typists, telex & switchboard operators & English mother tongue secretaries for immediate temporary assignments.
5 Rue du Hedder, 8e. 770.93.49.
83 Bld. de la Gare, 13e. 580.87.20.
Tour Montparnasse, 15e. 538.52.02.

INTERPUBLIC
Advertising
seeks for 6 months
BILINGUAL SHORTHAND-TYPIST SECRETARY-TRANSLATOR
available immediately for Management
English mother tongue, speaking fluent French.
English and French shorthand. Experience in translations. Prefer British nationality, or American with work permit.
Send Curriculum Vitae + photo to: Madame PIERRE, Interpublic, Tour Maine Montparnasse, 33 Avenue du Maine, 75755 - Paris Cedex 15.

AMERICAN T.V. NEWS BUREAU, seeks: bilingual French/English, Secretary / Researcher, French mother tongue. Apply with CV to: Box 95,266, Herald, Paris.
MONUMENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Agents phone between 9 & 10 a.m. (06121) 327346, Germany.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CULTURED FORTYISH LADY, fluent English, German, Spanish, excellent cook, available June as Housekeeper for single executive or couple. Lives in Spain, willing to relocate, EEC pref. Herald, Box 476, Pza. Sichli 7, Madrid.
FLUENT FRENCH/German, American woman, 24, University graduate, translating/office/tutoring experience seeks work travelling in Mideast/Africa/Asia. Box 11,694, Herald, Paris.
BILINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH Secretary, working experience Athens, London, seeks position Paris. Tel.: 548.54.37.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 6, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Tynerty, 23 Ave. de la Toison-d'Or, Bte. 12, 1060 Brussels. (Tel.: 513.57.40.)
BRITISH ISLES, SCANDINAVIA: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Miss L. Dettinger, I.H.T., 63 Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, 6 Frankfurt/Main. (Tel.: 28 26 78. Telex: 416721. IHT D.)
GREECE, TURKEY: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 24, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)
IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmudi, 12, Bacfoni Street, Kooroush Kabir Ave., Tehran 15, Iran. Tel.: 622714/622517.
Other Mideast countries: Contact Paris office pending reopening of Beirut office.
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. Tel.: 679-34-97.1.
MOROCCO: Mr. [illegible] 2 Rue Molière, Tel.: 27.24.68.
NETHERLANDS: Mr. Dan Straver, Int'l Herald Tribune, Stadhouderskade 55, Amsterdam. Tel.: 12.00.22. Telex: 10202.
PORTUGAL: Mr. [illegible] 82 Rua [illegible], Lisbon. Tel.: 66844.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. H. Smith, 701 Trust House, 71 Troye Street, Johannesburg. Tel.: 23-6717.
SPAIN: Mr. [illegible] clos, Plaza [illegible] de Sagasta 2, Madrid. (Tel.: 447.44.54.)
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Walter Lamberti, [illegible] 25691.)
U.S.A.: Mr. Peter [illegible] International Herald Tribune, 850 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel.: 752-3890.
FRANCE & other countries: 181 rue de Rivoli, 75040 Paris Cedex 01. Tel.: 225-09-60. Telex: 65732.

★ Classified Ads ★ Subscriptions ★

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE IF YOU YOUR CLASSIFIED AD BY MAIL

Send this coupon to the nearest I.H.T. office with text of your ad. You will be advised by return of exact cost of your ad in your local currency. As a guidance the basic rate is U.S. $4.55 per line for local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs or spaces in the first line and 30 in the following lines. Minimum 2 lines.

Name: .....
Address: .....